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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Silent Civil Servants

ONE of the surprising things in the session of Parliament just ended was the "Seminar" on international affairs which Mr. "Mike" Pearson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, held for the members of both Houses at their request. It was an experiment, and it was successful. It was bound to be so, because the members wanted it and flocked to it, and because Mr. Pearson has so much charm and humor that he can make the deadest subjects live.

But the experiment raises questions about the official silence which, by tradition, the civil servants of a parliamentary Government are supposed to maintain. Such civil servants are responsible only to the Government, not to the members of Parliament and not to the public. They administer impartially and faithfully the policies approved by the Government. If civil servants like Mr. Pearson begin making speeches for or against particular policies they will be drawn into politics. If the policies they advocate are voted down, and a Government is elected to carry out some conflicting policies they will have to go, because they cannot be expected to carry out impartially policies against which they have gone on record. Our civil service would thus lose its stability and continuity.

During the war the tradition of silence was not followed strictly. We can all remember the radio speeches of Mr. Donald Gordon and other civil servants. These were by no means confined to facts and administrative problems; they even urged us, and were intended to urge us, to accept particular policies such as price control. In wartime this sort of thing was not objected to, but the controversy that broke out last autumn over Mr. Gordon's final series of radio talks showed that the wartime holiday from partisan criticism was over and that the system of democratic party government was in full swing again. And a good thing too!

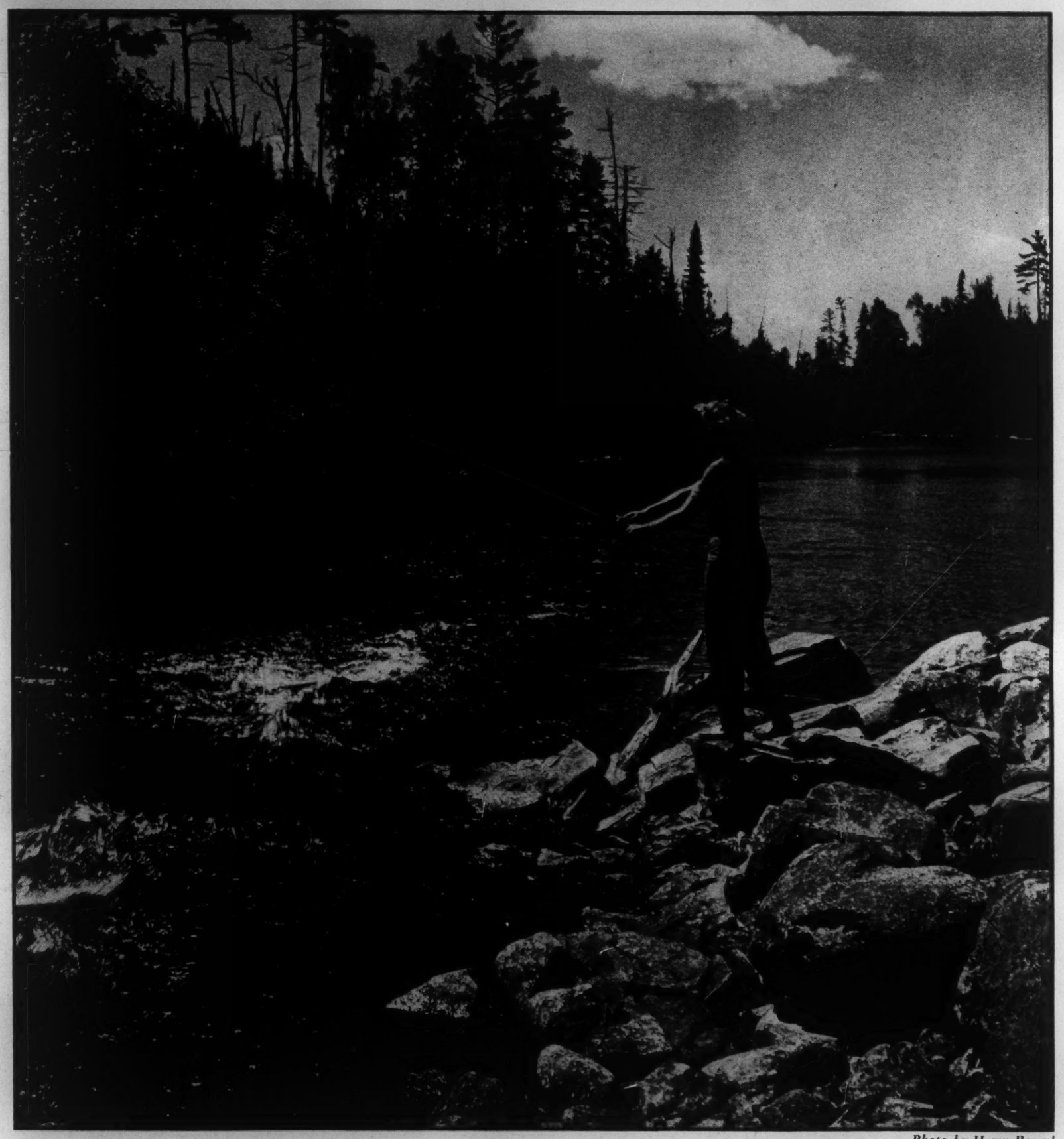
Unfortunately there are influences at work to weaken the tradition even in time of peace, and we shall have to fight them if we wish to maintain our democracy unimpaired. The problems of government in these days are so complex that Ministers lean more and more on their experts in the civil service. The line of least resistance is for the Minister to take his policies ready-made from his officials and let them defend those policies before parliamentary committees and if necessary before the public. This is the path to complete bureaucracy; the officials take charge, sometimes perhaps against their own will, and the elected representatives of the people become mere fronts for the bureaucrats.

The second influence undermining our position is the example of the United States. There the heads of departments—the Under-Secretaries—habitually go to battle in public in support of government policy. But the American system of government is quite different from our own. Their top officials are seldom permanent civil servants; they are usually political appointees who are expected to resign when a new President is elected. It is a grave error to suppose that because top officials in Washington are constantly taking part in political controversies it is therefore all right for our own officials to do the same thing.

A Fairy Tale

THERE is a slightly fairytale quality about the Royal Romance for which the world should in these grim days be exceedingly grateful—and we think it is. Shakespeare notes that all the world loves a lover, but it is not often that all the world gets a chance of a glimpse of the light in the lover's eye and the smile on the lips of the beloved. If the obscure parents of an unknown Miss Elizabeth Windsor had announced the engagement of their daughter to a Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten living in the next street the world would not have paused in its rather desperate preoccupations to take note of the event, no matter how starry-eyed were the chief participants. It is another matter when Their Majesties the King and Queen announce the engagement of their dearly beloved daughter, the Princess Elizabeth. The marriage of the Heiress Presumptive to the British Throne and the Consort who will be at her side is a matter of high policy as well as of affectionate public interest.

We know enough of the characters of Their Majesties to have no doubt that their daughter's personal happiness has been a paramount consideration, and that the marriage of the Princess and Lieutenant Mountbatten will be that of two young people who are deeply in love. The whole affair has the quality of the story-book romances in which we revelled in childhood. There is the good and beautiful Princess, with a very special place in the affection and esteem of those over whom she will one day rule. There is the gallant sailor, very handsome, tall and robust, and of most suitable ancestry. All the world cannot help but feel that it shares in the happiness of the Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten as it says, "May they live happily ever after!"



—Photo by Harry Rowed

On Canada's streams, lakes and beaches, vacationists from far and near seek respite from "summer's severity".

The Coal Settlement

THE American coal mining industry is the last place in the world just now for a test of strength between employers and employees for the purposes of trying out the effect of the new labor legislation. Any serious conflict in that industry would have been ruinous to American prosperity, and would almost certainly have brought on a world disaster. The terms of settlement cannot possibly be more detrimental to business than a tie-up would have been, and they will have the very important effect of convincing labor that it can still achieve important advances even with the new law in operation. As a matter of fact the most interesting part of the agreement is the provisions by which the new law is by-passed (as it can apparently always be by-passed when workers and employers agree to that end), by mutual consent not to appeal to its machinery but to settle all differences in private.

The Administration has no interest in the new labor law whatever, and was probably quite satisfied to see it ignored. Congress is well aware that it is bad, because bad-tempered, legislation. It can only be made effective, however, in industries in which there is a limit to

(Continued on Page Five)

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A New Era in Fashion Is Beginning This Fall

By Bernice Coffey

Photos, New York Dress Institute

SINCE 1939 women's styles have remained fairly static within the framework of wartime restrictions and postwar shortages, and it is only now that the full impact of the unhampered designing talents of Paris and New York again is making itself felt in the normal evolution of fashion creation. The life cycle of a style has been estimated to be about three years—one year for introduction, one for acceptance, one for passing out. Women who are cautious about accepting basic alterations in fashion are expected to be in a receptive mood this fall towards many revolutionary changes that have been in the "introductory" stage during the past months.

Longer skirts, most discussed change, are not set arbitrarily at "so many inches from the floor." Proportionate length is the keynote, with anatomical relation of bodice to skirt. Big collars, fabulous full wrapped cloaks, wraparound dresses, side-to-side drapery, long tight sleeves, shoulders that are padded to look round instead of square, are among the conspicuous changes. For that matter, many autumn styles bear a striking family resemblance to those worn in 1914-18 when Irene Castle was setting the pace in both clothes and dance steps.

Abbreviated jackets, closely fitted to give a "hand-span" look to the waistline, are in sharp contrast to the even newer . . .

. . . longer length, seen here in a tunic jacket which is very full below the waist, smooth above.

"Wrapped" effect at the waistline is created with strategically placed folds, tucks and pleats.

The camisole top makes its debut in evening dresses, is this season's compromise between off-the-shoulder nudity and more covered-up styles.

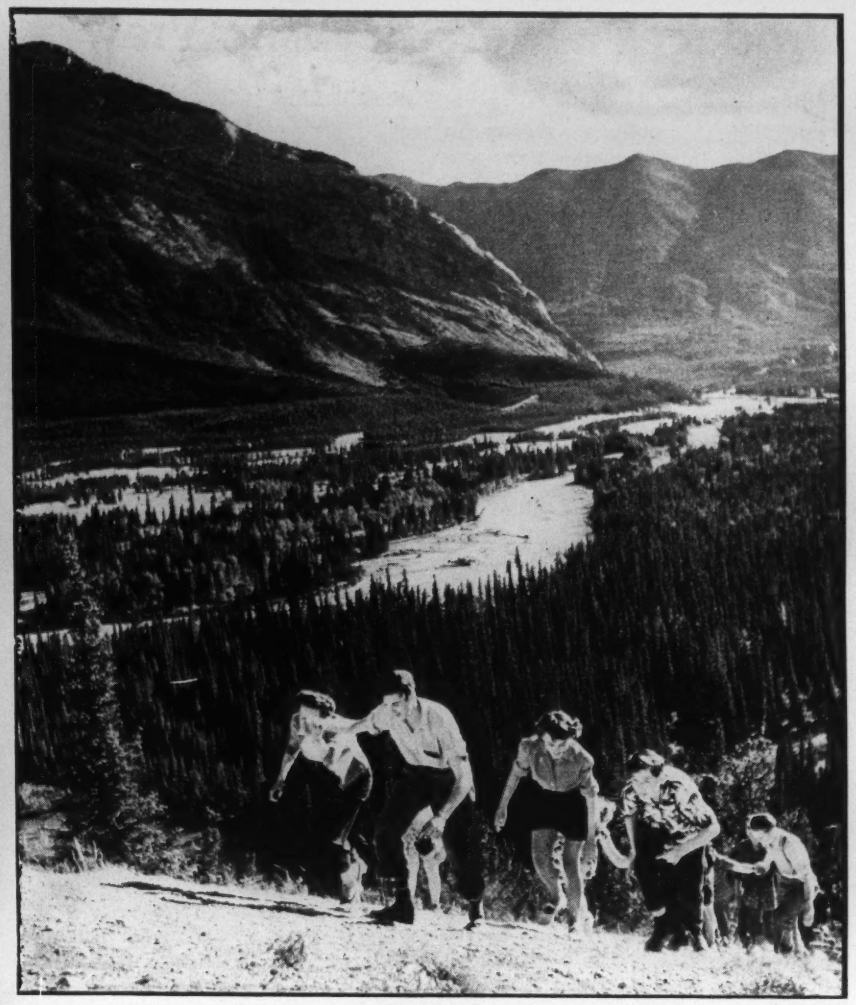
Shoulders are rounded, but only one New York designer leaves pads out for daytime.

Waltz dresses clear the floor by several inches, may have petal-shaped hemlines.

Collars are growing in size, going higher, to frame the face. This is the "profile" neckline.

Banff School's Popularity Creates Problems

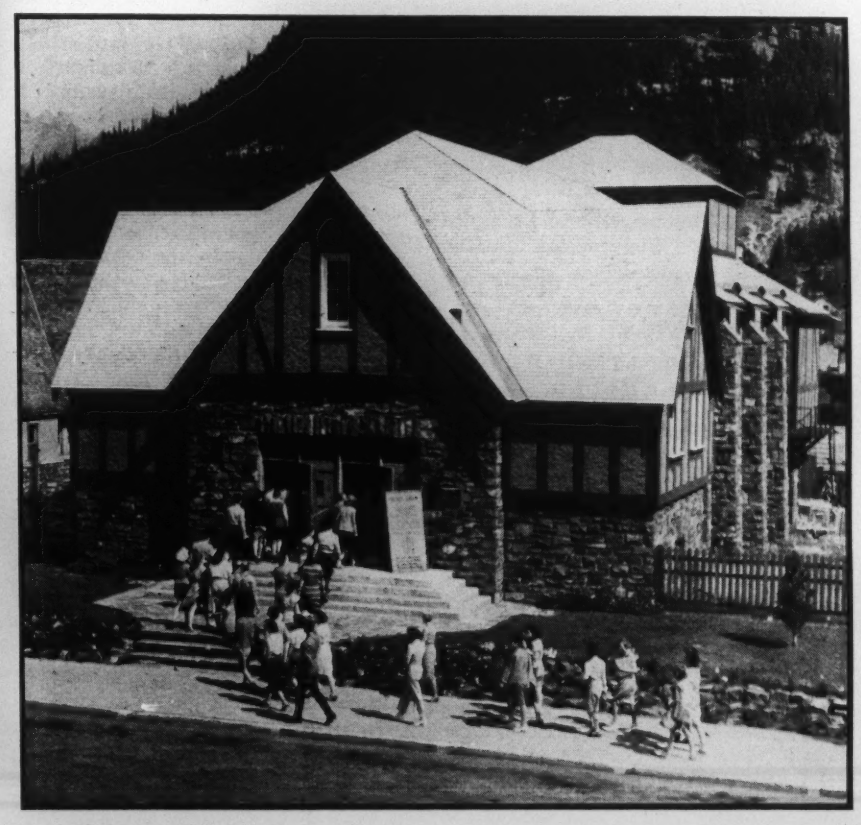
Students from all parts of Canada and the U.S. are attending the Banff School of Fine Arts for the next month. Those above find a worthy subject in Moraine Lake, 47 miles from Banff, after a trip by special bus.



These drama students have hiked three miles from school to see the "Hoodoos"—rock formations along Bow River Valley resembling ghosts.

Oils and water-colors by students are exhibited to hundreds of visitors to the school.

Weaving and design are part of the curriculum. This handicraft pupil winds thread before setting up loom.



The school itself. It has become so popular that many scholars are turned away because of lack of accommodation. Expansion is under way.

By Ray D. Magladry

Photos, National Film Board

OVER 500 students from Canada and the U.S. are combining studies with vacations in Banff National Park. The Banff School of Fine Arts, founded in 1933 by the University of Alberta, with aid from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, commenced classes this week which will continue until August 23 in art, music, oral French, handicraft, acting, play and short story writing.

The school has become so popular that many students have been refused admission due to lack of accommodation. Authorities are planning to build a number of chalets to be used in future years.

Evening programs open to the public, are a feature of school activities. These include piano recitals, student nights, productions of full-length plays, painting and handicraft exhibitions, and, on the last day, presentation of a major play in Calgary.

For those taking courses for university credit, the summer term at Banff is not merely a vacation. They may miss no more than two lectures without good reason. The director warns that the school's main purpose is to offer intellectual and artistic study, not provide an excuse for a gay holiday.

Scholars are advised to bring bicycles for easy transportation about the park. With week-ends free they are able to explore surroundings.

Stoney Indian poses. Picturesque local characters find themselves much in demand.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Too Glowing Picture of West Coast Produces a More Realistic View

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE flamboyant and over-enthusiastic article on Vancouver Island by Mr. MacTavish (S. N., June 28) might as well have been written as an advertisement by some real estate promoter, hoping to profit by still another land boom. Your contributor quite ignores the reverse side of the picture.

Let us consider housing first. True, the climate here is mild and equable, something like that of Southern England, but last winter we did have severe frost and snow and bitter north-east winds for about three weeks. Now exactly where are the proposed immigrants to live? No houses can be had for rent on the island. There are a few houses for sale, at fantastic prices, which veterans with government annuities in their pockets say they are quite unable to pay. Real estate men advertise for some philanthropic persons willing to sell to veterans for a small down payment and the balance over a term of years, but the response has been practically nil.

As to employment, in spite of newspaper reports of a severe labor shortage, there are around 18,000 unemployed in the Pacific area. These are government figures and must considerably understate the actual conditions, for many people do not register. Victoria has 500 veterans of 45 and over who are quite unable to get work. A drive on reluctant employers has resulted in 100 being placed (one hopes permanently) according to press reports. Nothing is said of the remaining 400. Many of the older civilian men have been "retired" after wartime posts. Skilled and experienced men are wanted in limited numbers for logging, mining and dairying. (By the way, Victoria, situated on an agricultural island, daily imports between 6/7 hundred gallons of milk from the mainland.) These occupations all require physical strength and fitness of no small degree. Logging and mining, the chief industries are by their nature hazardous and so highly paid, but neither requires vast labor forces, such as are needed in England. Readers should be reminded that only about 2 per cent of the British Columbia area is fit for agriculture.

The island is deficient in secondary industries. There is shipbuilding, a rather exotic industry fostered entirely by the present abnormal absence of competition. These small yards were closed after World War I; this might happen again in a year or so. British yards can still undersell high Canadian costs. The lumber industry is almost wholly dependent on the British market, since the U. S. has largely ceased to buy here. Should Britain be unable or unwilling to continue buying, there will be an immediate price decline with consequent unemployment.

Immigration is no new panacea; it has been tried before with outstanding success and also some heartbreaking failures. By all means let us generously use our resources but with the caution and care they deserve.

JOHN KENNY STRAHAN

Victoria, B.C.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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That Word "Fascism"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHY should you welcome with such glee "the glad news" that a U.N. sub-committee had decided to throw out the word "Fascism" from its vocabulary? (S.N., June 21). Actually the sub-committee did nothing of the sort, as your own editorial went on to demonstrate, but perhaps you felt that the sub-committee had restricted the use of "Fascism" to describe the regime of Mussolini.

Certainly people have misused the word "Fascist," and the misuse hasn't been confined to one side of the political fence. But it certainly doesn't follow that Fascism "no longer has any definite meaning."

To many people, non-Communist and Communist alike, it still means a form of dictatorship, of terrorist dictatorship, supported and brought into being by ultra-reactionary big business interests. One doesn't have to be a Socialist or a Communist to accept that definition. He can check it against what went on in Germany and Italy under Hitler and Mussolini. I should be sorry to see Fascist apologists succeed in their efforts to tell us that there is really no such thing as Fascism.

Toronto, Ont. F. W. PARK

No Margarine

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

EVERY time the price of butter makes another move toward the stratosphere, Canadians humbly inquire if some kind person will pass the margarine, please. It is time to remove the ban on margarine, if for no other reason than to re-establish the fine old Canadian freedom to eat what we want and take the consequences.

It is safe to say that no one who can afford butter will buy margarine. But what of the hundreds of thousands who cannot afford butter at its present high price? If the price increases again, as we expect, additional thousands will have to stop being consumers of butter.

Who is going to win this battle of 12,000,000 consumers versus The Dairy Industry? For certainly the lobbying of the Dairy Industry succeeded in getting the sale of margarine prohibited. This constitutes minority rule. Most Canadians disapprove of government by pressure groups.

If we are willing to let the ban on margarine go unchallenged, we set up a precedent which could have interesting possibilities. We may look for the day when associations of bus and truck operators will demand that the Government put a stop to the operation of railways and airlines. Coal producers could lobby for the prohibition of coke; manufacturers of cotton goods for the prohibition of rayon; manufacturers of rayon for a ban on nylon. Weekly periodicals could lobby to have the publication of daily periodicals prohibited—on the ground that the latter are harmful to the public because they contain political bias.

The margarine now sold in the U.S. is more nutritious and decidedly more palatable than the product with which Canadians became familiar during World War I. It should be made available to Canadians. If butter producers then wish to tell the public of the hideous fate which results from eating margarine, they should be permitted to make their case by accepted means of advertising to influence consumers in favor of butter. Another excellent argument they could use to foster butter consumption would be a reduction in price. This is fair competition.

Montreal, Que. P. J. BLACKWELL

Neutrality and Neutralities

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

REV. C. H. Huestis cries in his letter (S.N., June 21) that this country must remain neutral in any war as Sweden did, not neutral as Belgium did. It would be very interesting to know what the difference was between the neutrality of Belgium and that of Sweden, except that the Germans, for their own good reasons, respected the neutrality of Sweden and did not respect the neutrality of Belgium. Does Dr. Huestis imagine that, had the Swedish people lived where the Belgian people lived, and the Belgian people lived where the Swedish people lived, Swedish neutrality would have been any better than Belgian neutrality was?

If Dr. Huestis can get guarantees from the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. that Canadian neutrality, of the Huestis kind, would be better respected than was Norwegian, Dutch, or Danish neutrality, then there might be something in what he has to say. All he does at present is to encourage our young people to forget that they may have, which may God forbid, to fight again to preserve human liberty from despotism.

Montreal Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG

Forgetting History

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WOULD Charles H. Huestis (S.N., June 21) please say if he will guarantee that Canada in the next war, or after it, will prove to be a Sweden or Switzerland by disassociating herself now from military connections with the U.S. and declaring her neutrality when the war breaks out?

Why should she not, in those circumstances, prove to be a Czechoslovakia beforehand (and she certainly minded her own business) or Yugoslavia, Poland and now Austria afterwards? Or has Mr. Huestis our Anglo-Saxon habit of forgetting historical lessons such as those which Mr. Hitler gave us?

Lachute, Que. D. G. STANLEY

M.R.T. Subscribers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MONTREAL Repertory Theatre is indebted to you and to your contributor Mr. Percy Jacobson for the generous appreciation of our past season (S.N., June 21).

One of the reasons for M.R.T.'s success is that we have the support of audiences, whether members or purchasers of tickets at the box office who are really interested in theatre and do not belong to or come to M.R.T. just because it is the thing to do. They comprise all kinds of people, the wealthy, the comfortably off, and those to whom the price of tickets is of importance. One of the ideas on which we are very keen is that the cost of admission to our productions should be as low as possible, so that the capacity to enjoy good theatre may not be inhibited by lack of the means to pay for it.

A. H. ROWLAND, President.
Westmount, Que.

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

AN ANNOUNCEMENT by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Reconstruction Minister, that the first of a series of Arctic weather stations has been opened within 300 miles of the North Pole, leaves us cold.

•

The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association says nearly 300 types of fleas worry most animals including humans. One particularly troublesome specimen now operating on an international scale is the flea in the ear.

•

Replying to a question in the House on the advertising of Canadian cheese, the Hon. Ernest Bertrand said:

"Every Canadian cheddar cheese weighing more than sixty pounds, now exported, bears the word, CANADA, fifty-eight times."

An improvement of course, would be if the cheese, when opened, could be trained to stand up and sing "O Canada."

•

A theory as plausible as any in explanation of the "flying saucers" is that they are the last remnants of the price ceiling in flight.

•

Enough Said

From *Hansard*:

"Mr. Claxton: . . . What I intervened to say was not to say what the minister intended to say, but to suggest to my hon. friend that he had not said what my hon. friend said he had said."

For the sake of clarity, it can be said had the hon. friend not said the minister had said what he had not said. Mr. Claxton would not have intervened not to say what the minister intended to say, but to say that the hon. friend had said the minister had said what he had not said.

•

Washington announces that the Russians have cooperated with a dozen other nations in signing a treaty and two protocols to protect whales all over the globe. It can be said for Moscow that it has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of dumb animals.

An idea originating in North America with studio audiences attending broadcasts of well-known comedians has now found its way to Britain where the "Association for the Abolition of Austerity" has been founded, the members of which are required to laugh on the slightest provocation.

•

In response to a criticism that newspapers are full of trouble, a Chicago paper has started a one-page feature known as: "Stories to Make the Heart Glad." So far, Mr. Molotov's name does not appear to have been mentioned.

•

A British Broadcasting Company announcer who was preparing to broadcast nightingales from an old English garden, was threatened by a waving stick held by a "ghost", and obliged to retreat. It is a comforting thought that, sooner or later, radio listeners will be given an opportunity to go on the offensive.

•

A Kindly Thought

Writing to a Saskatchewan newspaper, a lady suggests that "if Russia can abolish capital punishment, so should Canada." This is by no means the first time abolition of income tax has been mooted.

•

The last report of the B.C. sea serpent was by a fisherman who said it is 100 feet long, had a head like a horse, with eyes three inches in diameter. This, of course, was the one he threw back into the wafer.

•

It is said that the latest atom bomb will make a hole 2,700 feet deep and 11 miles wide. It should also prove useful on a picnic as a substitute for the can opener you leave behind.

•

An advertisement in a New York paper calls for a dentist who will undertake to drill and fill a cavity in a performing lion's tooth. We have sent this on to a dentist acquaintance who, we are sure, would make a roaring success of the job.

•

Since the announcement of a new insecticide capable of eliminating insect pests not affected by D.D.T., our niece Ettie is making a list of certain male acquaintances she has no further use for.

•

Following many months of rumor, it must have come as a great relief to Princess Elizabeth and Lieut. Philip Mountbatten to learn that they were engaged.

The good wishes of the whole world have been extended to H.R.H. the Princess Elizabeth and Lt. Philip Mountbatten, R.N., on the announcement of their engagement. Plans for the royal honeymoon are not yet known, but it is thought possible that part of it may be spent in this country.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

the concessions that can be made to labor owing to inability to pass on the resulting increase in costs to the consumer. For the moment, with the acute world shortage of almost everything, the number of such industries is not large. There will be no large-scale show-down until it becomes impossible, or politically undesirable, to allow prices to rise any further.

Who Are "Liberals?"

THE meaning of the word "Liberal" is unfortunately very different in different countries, and tends to be much too closely associated with shifting policies of whatever political party happens to have corralled that name in each country. As a result of this circumstance we are a little afraid that participation from Canada in "the Liberal International (World Liberal Union)" whose constitution was recently drawn up at Oxford may be considerably less than it should be. There are plenty of people in Canada's Progressive-Conservative party who are just as "Liberal" in the sense of the Manifesto of the Liberal International as anybody in Mr. King's party, and there may even be a few people in the C.C.F. who if they followed their instincts rather than their party dogmas would be able to join in the same movement. It may be noted that the British Section of the International, which calls itself the British Liberal International Council, claims to be an "independent" organization though it "works in harmony with the Liberal party;" and "makes its appeal to all those who wish to foster the spirit and tradition of Liberalism throughout the world."

The Liberal Manifesto is in the main a declaration against all unnecessary socialization and state intervention in economic life. It declares that the state is only the instrument of the community and should assume no power which conflicts with the fundamental rights of the citizens and with the conditions essential for a responsible and creative life. These conditions include the generally recognized freedoms (including the right "to associate or not to associate"), plus "free choice of occupation", education according to ability, private ownership of property and the right of individual enterprise, security from major economic hazards, and equality of rights between men and women.

The Manifesto admits state ownership only for undertakings "which are beyond the scope of private enterprise or in which competition no longer plays its part". It opposes all suppression of economic freedom, whether brought about by state control or by private monopoly, on the ground that it leads to the disappearance of political freedom. In international relations it calls among other things for "the free exchange of ideas, news, goods and services between nations, as well as freedom of travel within and between all countries, unhampered by censorship, protective trade barriers and exchange regulations." This last however is asserted only as an ideal which if embraced by all nations would make possible the establishment of world peace and economic prosperity on a secure foundation; it is not put forward as an obligation upon any individual nation while other nations abstain from fulfilling it. The Manifesto concludes: "We call upon all men and women who are in general agreement with these ideals and principles to join us in an endeavor to win their acceptance throughout the world".

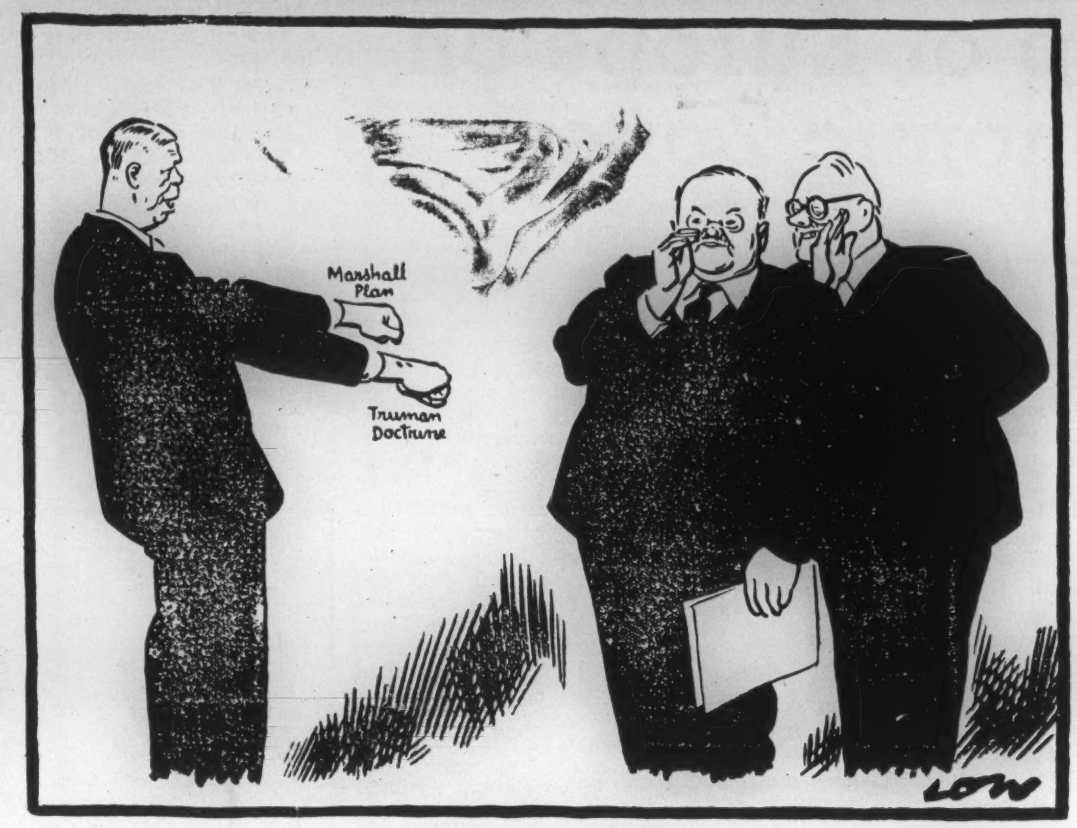
The Manifesto has been signed by Liberals from nineteen countries, and Mr. Huntly M. Sinclair appears as the Canadian member of the Provisional Executive Committee. Our only fear is that the admirable principles of the Manifesto will lose some of the support they should obtain, because of too close association with political parties in several countries, parties which do not possess and should not claim a monopoly right to them.

TO A CERTAIN MILLIONAIRE

MUCH treasure will be mine when once I yield
This Sabine horde my City," darkly mused
Tarpeia of the Gate,
"Much wealth of precious stone and golden shield."
Rome fell to them.—this many a year was writ
The story of her fate
And how, for thanks, they flung their gold till bruised
And broken she lay dying under it.

So you, who gave long years to seek success,
You who betrayed that guarded citadel
Where burns life's inner flame,
Forgetting all that is not bought or sold
And planning only how to onward press,
Are given what you claim,
And crowned at last by what you love so well
Lie smothered in your million bits of gold!

ARTHUR STRINGER



MAKING THE CHOICE *Copyright in All Countries*

For Liberal Germany

WE HAVE received a surprisingly large number—several score, in fact,—of replies to our request for the names of readers who are willing to send their copies of SATURDAY NIGHT to liberal educational groups in Germany. The requirements of Philipps University, the source of the original request, and of several similar institutions have been provided for, and we are asking the British and American authorities in their respective zones for information as to other organizations which could advantageously be supplied with a similar service. The friends who have been good enough to communicate with us will be notified as soon as we receive this information.

A Heavy Task

ONLY those who are familiar with the mass of printed material which constitutes the proceedings of the Radio Committee of the House of Commons can realize the enormous amount of time and energy which has to be devoted by some of the ablest members of the House to what ought to be in the main a self-managing business, the business of operating and regulating the use of radio waves for communication purposes in Canada. That Parliament is grossly overworked is recognized by everybody. (This does not mean that all the individual members of Parliament are overworked, for a lazy member has no trouble in avoiding his fair share.) But one of the most serious recent additions to its tasks is the annual hearing of a great volume of representations concerning everything from the fundamental structure of the radio set-up to the most insignificant details of the daily operations of the C.B.C. stations.

It was certainly never intended by the authors of the set-up that it should involve so much work for members of Parliament during their over-crowded sessions. The Committee is moreover a most suitable body for such work, since it is debarred by Parliamentary usage from making any minority report, and can therefore express itself only in the language approved by the majority of its members, who are usually adherents of the Government.

Whatever is done about Canadian radio when the existing set-up is revised, it is surely of the first importance that Parliament should be relieved of all this detail for at least four out of five years. It would not be unreasonable if the Broadcasting Act were made to expire every five years, as the Bank Act expires every ten years. This would in no way prevent Parliament from exercising its sovereign power to amend the Act whenever it feels like it, and so from dealing promptly at any time with any radical new developments in the industry; but it would establish a presumption that Parliament should not ordinarily concern itself about the way in which the Act is functioning except at five-year intervals, and it would give both the C.B.C. and the holders of licences some assurance of the terms on which they would operate for a period of five years.

It would probably be necessary in that event to define more clearly the rights of the private licencees, which at the present time are pretty much what the C. B. C. chooses to assign to them; but however they may be defined they cannot possibly be made absolute, for the Government must inevitably retain the power to repossess itself of the licence in case of public need or misbehavior by the licencee.

History is Bunk

HENRY FORD, whose only formal education was in the district school in Greenfield, Mich., once said: "History is bunk." If he was thinking of what he read in his early textbooks he was probably more right than he realized.

A "Study of National History Textbooks Used in the Schools of Canada and the United States" has just come out in the issue of *Canadian Education* for April-May-June 1947. Even today (and it was no doubt worse in Ford's time) school children are learning some very queer things about their neighbors. As you would expect, Canadian texts give rather better and fuller accounts of what has happened in the United States than vice versa. Some widely used American texts still call Canada a "possession" of England, and they are not very complimentary about England either.

The new study should lead to better texts in both countries. It was started, we hear by Professors Shotwell and Brebner of Columbia University. No two people have worked harder for healthy, happy relations between Canada and the United States. They were both born here and later emigrated to the United States, but they have done so much for Canada since they left that we have almost forgiven them for going.

Advocating Communism

THE announcement by Secretary of State Gibson that 16 out of 74 foreign language journals in Canada are preaching Communism should cause no particular surprise to anybody who is familiar with that type of periodical. The problem is what to do about it. There is no law in Canada prohibiting the advocacy of Communism. There is indeed an English-language daily newspaper in Toronto which advocates Communism, and which doubtless does less harm than the foreign language periodicals because most people who can read English are better able to check its arguments. Until we are prepared to enact that the advocacy of Communism is unlawful these periodicals are all likely to continue, for they do not depend upon the financial support of those persons in Canada who approve of their views—though in some cases there may be enough of that support to keep them going,—but can draw from sources entirely outside of the Dominion.

The advocacy of Communism as a desirable economic and political system, without any reference to the process by which it is to be established, is something which it is very difficult for a democratic country to forbid. The advocacy of any non-legal method of establishing Communism is of course another matter, and is already forbidden; but the advocates of Communism do not as a rule bother to concern themselves with the method of establishing it, and merely ignore the fact that no Communistic system ever has been established, or probably ever could be established, by democratic process in a country that has been non-Communist.

It might be possible to forbid the publication of any periodicals financed from non-Canadian sources, but this would probably be almost impossible to enforce. A Communist group might receive money from outside Canada for some perfectly legitimate purpose which the Exchange Control could not object to, and might then use the money to pay the deficits of a periodical ostensibly owned by Canadians.

Membership in the Communist party is quite another thing, and except for the difficulty of proving it we can see no reason why it should not be made a criminal offence. To be a member of the party one must not only believe in Communism, but actively participate in projects looking to its establishment by revolutionary means.

Ireland or Eire

THE Dominion of Canada, we note from the new list of government representatives issued by the Department of External Affairs, does not employ the designation "Eire" for that member of the British Commonwealth of which Mr. de Valera is the head of the government. This we believe is consistent with Mr. de Valera's own practice; his is a bilingual country and calls itself "Ireland" when talking about itself in English and "Eire" only when talking about itself in Erse. The British Government appears to maintain a view of its own, and uses the Erse title even in English, describing its High Commissioner as accredited to "Eire". This is doubtless due to the objection entertained by Northern Ireland to having the name "Ireland" applied to what is really only a portion of the whole island — and will continue to be only that as long as the Northern Irish have their way.

We shall henceforth conform to the practice of Mr. de Valera's Government and refer to his country as "Ireland", it being our settled opinion that the Dominions of the British Commonwealth should each and severally have the right to determine their own names in English and any other language which they may happen to use. We hope that our friends in Northern Ireland will forgive us, and will accept our assurance that our adoption of this usage in no way implies the slightest objection to that Partition to which they are so attached and Mr. de Valera is so hostile.

THE DEVOTEES

THEY went around the world
Its wonders for to see;
The lawns of England dew-impearled,
Rome's marble majesty,
The Pyramids sublime,
The lovely Isles of Greece
Which still defy the tooth of time,
And Palestine—in peace.

They went around the world
Intent on playing golf.
From here to over-there they whirled,
Landing, or taking-off.
Deaf to the courier's spiels
At all the tourists' goals,
They sought, a caddy at their heels,
For Eighteen holes.

Darjeeling—that was where
They lost so many balls.
And Banff—they broke a niblick there
Close by Bow River falls.
—Although they got them hence
Far far across the foam,
For all they saw of excellence
They might have stayed at home.

J. E. M.

Redraw Map of Europe on Basis of Economic Zones

By DAVID SCOTT

In the reconstruction of Europe the first effort must be for everyone, whether diplomat or ordinary citizen, to rid his mind of the too-familiar picture of the continent split by differences of race and language into a collection of independent sovereign states. The substitute picture should be of Europe divided into a few convenient economic areas, without regard for existing frontiers. Russia keeps emphasizing "national sovereignty" and in so doing is following an out-dated type of foreign policy. This British journalist, now visiting Canada, has studied European affairs for many years and sees the emphasis on national frontiers as a perpetual source of trouble.

Now that a start is being made in discussions to implement the U.S. offer of economic aid to Europe, he suggests a possible division of the continent into convenient zones for application of the Marshall scheme. If Europe can be made a going concern economically in some such way, a big step towards its political transformation from an ill-fitting jig-saw of potentially hostile countries into a federation of mutually dependent states will have been taken.

WHEN that old-fashioned Tory Imperialist Viacheslav Mihailovich Molotov (to give him his not too reputable second name in full) stamped out of that Paris conference a fortnight ago mumbling outmoded shibboleths about national sovereignty and the rights of individual States, he unwittingly rendered two services to the cause of peace. First he made it very plain that Russia's foreign policy is fifty years out of date and forms the main obstacle to European recovery. Second, he left the road clear for those who have the capacity to replan Europe on modern principles and the courage to put their plans into effect without waiting for permission from the Kremlin.

I am quite serious in thinking of Molotov as a diehard Tory — the only one present at the Paris meeting of the "Big Three" at the beginning of this month. He represents the only remaining government whose ruling principle is to resist all political change within its own country and to hold on to the territories and zones of influence it has acquired at all costs, without regard for international necessities. In his anxiety to prevent the U.S. and other western democracies from tempting east and central Europe to try the effects of a liberal economy, Molotov in Paris brought out all the arguments that an imperialist of the old school might have used at the beginning of this century.

For him, what mattered was not recovery through free cooperation but national sovereignty, national distinctions, national "rights" — and this at a time when the permanent head of the British Foreign Office, Sir Alexander Cadogan, was denouncing the extreme interpretation of national sovereignty before U.N.O. as a cause of Europe's difficulties.

In contrast to Molotov and his master in the Kremlin, Bevin and Bidault, the spokesmen of two "bourgeois" democracies, as the Russians call them, showed an enlightened concern for the welfare of Europe as a whole. While denying any desire of their own countries or the U.S. to "interfere with the internal affairs of other countries" — a crime of which Soviet Russia, of course, has never been guilty — they insisted that an overall plan for Europe, to be worked out and applied in cooperation by its member states, was an essential condition of the Marshall offer. In fact, the British and French Governments, like the U.S. State Department, recognize that Europe must be treated as a single unit, not a collection of independent states, if its problems are to be dealt with effectively. It is left for the representative of Soviet Russia to demand that national divisions, national fears and national prejudices be given first consideration, as in the good old days of flag-waving and sabre-rattling.

Eventual Inclusion

It is to be hoped that the Western Powers will neither fawn upon Moscow nor give it ground for saying that Russia has been excluded deliberately from a scheme for Europe as a whole, and that the delegates of the nations meeting in Paris will lose no time in drawing up a plan for mutual assistance, as well as for the use of American credits, on the widest possible basis. There is no reason why such a plan should not provide for the eventual inclusion of Russia, even if she will not take part in it at first. If it is lop-sided at the start that can't be helped. The balance can be restored whenever Russia decides to quit sulking and bring her thinking up to date. In the meantime the rest of us can go ahead without her and with a much better prospect of approval by the U.S. Congress of an interim plan which is not directly to her advantage.

The final speeches of Bevin and Bidault at the Paris meeting, together with the latest British pronouncements at Lake Success and other indications, make it certain that the conception of a European Continent united at least for economic purposes now holds the field. Our first effort must therefore be to rid our minds of the too-familiar picture of Europe split by differences of race and language into a multitude of independent "sovereign" states and to substitute a picture of Europe divided, if any division is necessary, into a few convenient economic areas without regard for existing frontiers.

Relegating the present national boundaries to a position of secondary importance as a preliminary to their simple abolition, we can visualize a European Customs Union divided into seven economic zones under a Federal administrative capital, as follows:

A.—North - West Maritime Zone (British Isles, Norway, Holland, seaward outlets of Belgium and northern France). Administrative centre, London.

B. — Western Zone (France, Belgium, Luxembourg, westward outlets of Switzerland and Italy). Administrative centre, Paris.

C. — Iberian Zone, when possible. (Spain and Portugal, linked with oversea possessions and South America). Administrative centre, Madrid.

D. — Central Mediterranean Zone. (Italy and possessions, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, linking with Switzerland, Austria and Hungary). Administrative centre, Rome.

E. — Central European Zone. (Germany, Austria, Hungary, westward outlets of Poland and Czechoslovakia). Administrative centre, Berlin or Vienna.

F. — Baltic Zone. (Sweden, linking with Norway, Denmark, Finland, Baltic outlets of Russia). Administrative centre, Stockholm.

G. — Eastern Zone. (when possible). European Russia, including Baltic States; eastern outlets of Finland; Poland, Romania and Bulgaria, with eastern outlets of Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Administrative centre, Moscow.

H. — European Federal centre, Switzerland. Federal capital, Geneva.

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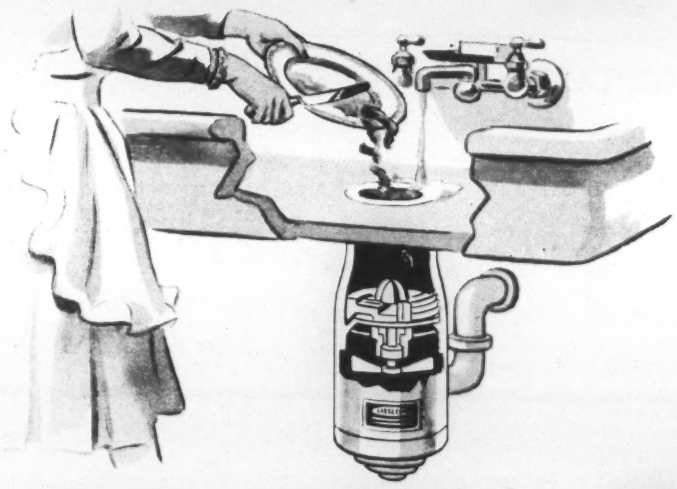

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The guiding principle in the delimitation of each zone is to make it correspond with a natural trading area, without creating any obstacles to exchanges of goods and services between one zone and another. To define the zones approximately it is necessary to draw lines on the map, but unlike existing political frontiers, the boundaries overlap and do not represent rigid divisions. In fact the linear boundary is used only for the sake of simplicity; each zone in practice would resemble a starfish rather than a bounded area, with arms or tentacles of exchanges and communications radiating from its administrative centre and interlocking with those of neighboring zones. The administrative centre of each zone corresponds with an existing European capital, not for political reasons but simply because the capitals are established centres of communication.

Political Control

But it must be made clear from the start that the choice of Rome, for instance, as the administrative centre of the Central Mediterranean Zone does *not* imply any political control by an Italian Government over other countries situated in that zone, such as Greece and Yugoslavia. National Governments under this scheme would be reduced to the level of State or Provincial Governments in the U.S. or Canada. The Federal capital at Geneva would be the only one from which political authority would be exercised over member states. The state capitals would take their directives from the Federal capital in all matters of European policy, and the Federal capital would in its turn be responsible to the U.N.O. as the nucleus of a world authority.

In several cases it will be found that existing centres of international traffic, such as the ports of Antwerp, Rotterdam, Danzig and Trieste, lie close to the intersection of two or more economic zones and could if necessary be surrounded by an area of "neutral" territory covered by all of them. But this should not be required if the guiding principle of international as opposed to national administration is properly applied. Since the whole of Europe, or as much of it as can be included in the Federal set-up at the start, will form a customs union without internal economic frontiers or tariff barriers, it should not be difficult for the areas served by these ports to share them equally.

It goes without saying that the "national sovereignty" beloved of the Tory diehards in the Kremlin, with their addiction to the military trappings of imperialism, has no place in this scheme of things. With the reduction of "national" prerogatives to the same level as those of municipal or local government, the right to organize armed forces for any but local police purposes will disappear. All mobile forces must be pooled in a European police force of which the armies of occupation in Germany might form a nucleus. This force, under federal control, will form in its turn part of a world police force controlled by U.N.O. The change will be radical and unpopular with old-fashioned brass-hats like Generalissimo Stalin, but it will be the acid test of our sincerity. It is the proof we have to give of a clean break with the past.

A Vital First Step

If we can get Europe going economically in some such way as this, we shall have taken the first step toward its political transformation from an ill-fitting jig-saw of potentially hostile countries into a federation of mutually dependent states with equal rights under the law of nations, but without the right or the means to defy that law whenever it suits them to do so. The territorial "settlement" in Europe after World War I was made on a basis of "self-determination", which had the practical effect of making national cleavages in Europe more numerous and more virulent than ever. The economic consequences of World War II can be overcome only by recognition that nations, in the modern world, cannot exist independently of each other, at least in an area as small as Europe, and that national divisions on lines inherited from the pre-industrial era are no longer feasible.

The scheme I have outlined includes Russia and Spain in the hope that Moscow will get over its panic fear of losing its zone of influence in Europe and that Franco's regime in Spain will not be everlasting. But the scheme can be started without Spain or Russia. If those two countries prefer to stand aloof they can shift for themselves, Russia by developing her internal resources without help from abroad and Spain by relying on the "Latin Union" now being canvassed by Juan D. Peron, the near-Fascist President of Argentina. Each of them will find these roads to a doubtful prosperity longer and harder than that of honest membership of a European union. Meanwhile, this union will have to draw some of its supplies from the British colonial Empire and the French possessions overseas, to which it will be linked through the North-Western Maritime and Western Zones. Outstanding deficiencies will have to be made good by aid from the U.S.

A plan resembling this, or at least based on these general principles, will emerge from the present discussions in Paris if they are conducted with imagination and good will by all concerned. If the plan can be launched and results, thanks to Russian isolationism, in the formation of a "western bloc", there is still no reason why that bloc should be directed against Russia. It will not have the military aims that obsess the Kremlin, unless Russia by her own conduct forces the West to put guns above bread-and-butter on its list of priorities.

Economically, there is no reason why "monopoly Capitalism" and Russian Communism (or rather proletarian Conservatism) should not live side by side. Their business methods are not so far apart as is usually supposed; the chief difference is that Communism, nowadays, is more ruthless than private enterprise has ever been. Russian propagandists are fond of denouncing the ways of Big Business and "the trusts", whatever they may be; yet Russia uses them assiduously in exploiting conquered or controlled territories for her own profit. In the Russian-controlled areas of Europe the emissaries of the Kremlin operate with a fine disregard of Socialist principles. In the Western democracies, private enterprise is severely regulated by the state.

There is no compelling reason, even in the realm of ideology, why representatives of a Capitalist community and those of a Socialist community should not be able to work together on economic problems, though they are at daggers-drawn politically. All they have to do is to leave their politics in the check room when they meet to do business. The rehabilitation of the continent is a matter of equal interest to every European. As a worthy objective for cooperation, it could be substituted at any time for the political wrangles and diplomatic manoeuvres in which two precious years already have gone by.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Why So Few French Canadians in Civil Service? Committee Asks

By FRANK FLAHERTY

Ottawa.

A LOT of people were busy trying to find someone to blame for the fact that apparently there are too few French-speaking Canadians employed in the public service, especially in the more responsible and higher-paid posts. Some members of Parliament blame the Civil Service Commission. Others blame the ministers and the Prime Minister. Others blame the Quebec members of Parliament. Others the deputy ministers and senior officers of the departments.

Assurance of action can be found in the admission of Hon. Colin Gibson, Secretary of State, in the House of Commons that "There are fewer French-speaking civil servants than representation by population would entitle them to," and the statement of Rt. Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Veterans' Affairs, that in filling positions "There are two principles to be observed, the efficiency of the service and the promotion of national unity."

That consideration of national unity has arisen sharply within the last few months. It involves not only the lofty concept of harmony in the state but also the chances of the Liberal party keeping its Quebec following and the chances of the Progressive-Conservative party securing a Quebec following.

Some months ago the Quebec legislature passed a resolution deploring the inadequate representation of French-speaking Canadians in the federal service. A few weeks ago a delegation from the *Chambre de Commerce de Montréal* came to Ottawa with a similar protest. It was apparent that a situation existed which was about to be exploited politically in the province of Quebec, and Liberal members of parliament from Quebec decided they had to do something about it.

A committee of five was chosen from the Liberal caucus to look into the matter. The committee, although entirely unofficial, was given a sort of semi-official status by having attached to it a cabinet minister, Hon. Joseph Jean, Solicitor General. He will be its liaison with the cabinet. The fact that the opposition is alive to the explosive nature of the issue was indicated by the absence of any criticism of the creation of a committee to deal with a public matter from a caucus and without any authority from the house.

The matter came to a head because of two things which stick out into the public view — recent appointments of deputy ministers have placed English-speaking persons in places formerly held by French-speaking, and a situation in the income tax office at Montreal where most of the senior officials for a time had non-French names. The taxpayers of Montreal, it was alleged, had to speak English if they wanted to discuss tax problems with a senior official. The Montreal situation was never that bad and has since been changed.

The deputy minister situation is not quite as bad as some Quebec critics would make it appear by a surface view of it. There are now no French-speaking officials actually holding the title of deputy minister, but out of about 31 officials listed who hold a comparable rank or are described as having the rank of deputy by statute there are eight French-speaking persons, including such men as Jules Castonguay, the Chief Electoral Officer and Edmond Clouthier, the King's Printer. It is still a bald fact, however, that no Minister of the Crown has as his chief and immediate assistant a French-speaking official.

Over-All Decline

Apart from this situation regarding the higher officers there has over a period of years been a decline in the over-all percentage of French-speaking employees to the total number of civil servants. There are actually no solid official figures, but the decline is admitted. Mr. Joseph Hamel, Bloc Populaire member for St. Maurice-Lafleche, who aired the matter on the floor of the house, said the over-all percentage had dropped from 21.58 before 1918 to 12.25 now. And, he pointed out, 30 per cent of the population is French-speaking.

Privately at least not many Quebec members would go along with Mr. Hamel in his implied suggestion that the principle of representation by population on a racial basis should apply to the civil service as it does to parliament on a provincial basis. That would probably give rise to claims from other racial groups and certainly detract from the efficiency and flexibility of the service.

They do, however, insist that the French-speaking element should not be conspicuous by its absence from the higher ranks and that there be sufficient competent French-speaking employees all through the service to ensure that any citizen who wishes to transact his business with the Government in French can do so.

So far as the service generally is concerned the present low percentage of French-speaking can be attributed in part to the special recruiting drives put on by some departments during the war. They got their staffs where they could. The top officials were English-speaking. These officials looked to the men they knew and so the great structure of the department of Munitions and Supply was thrown together. After the end of hostilities a good number of these people looked for and found places in other departments. They had the experience and the departments wanted them.

Language Factor

There are other factors both of a temporary and long-term character which affect the make-up of the service. As to initial appointments there are few posts which can be filled by a person who speaks only French. There are many which can be filled by a person who speaks only English. There are a substantial number which require bilingual ability and a larger number in which bilingual ability is desirable. As a rule, however, English is necessary and French-speaking Canadians who do not know English have no chance. That excludes a good chunk of the French-speaking population.

When you narrow down the recruiting area of the service in French-speaking Canada thus another factor enters, competition. There are lots of employment opportunities, especially now, for competent bilingual people, whether they be stenographers, accountants, scientists or executives. Private firms are looking for them, ready to pay higher salaries than the government offers. The public service runs up against stiffer competition in its search for competent French-speaking employees than it does in its search for English-speaking ones. That applies all down the line but it applies especially to top-flight technical and administrative posts.

Another factor is personal convenience, family and social relationships. The civil service is in Ottawa, largely an English-speaking community. It means more to a man from a city or town in Quebec to pull up stakes and move to Ottawa than it does to a man from Ontario, Manitoba or Nova Scotia. He may speak English perfectly and be at home with English-speaking people but his wife may not. His living costs may be considerably higher.

Just recently a government department sought the service of a man in Quebec. He was interested in coming and was earning $5,500 a year. After looking the Ottawa situation over he decided he would need $8,500 in Ottawa to be as well off as where he was. That was more than the department could pay.

Should Be Bilingual

The answer given by departmental officials to charges of discrimination is that they are looking for competent bilingual help, take all they can get. The answer from the Civil Service Commission, is that they provide bilingual help whenever departments ask for it and that they lean over backwards to qualify a bilingual applicant for any position, whether or not it calls for two languages. There are, however, two points at which discrimination can operate, at the initial appointment and at the time for advancement. Some French-speaking members of Parliament, who have looked into the thing and are prepared to attribute a lower number of appointments to lack of applicants rather than to discrimination, are not sure that there is no discrimination in promotions. There will be more probing of that angle before the matter is dropped.

Leaving out any suggestion of deliberate discrimination, it is a fact that French-speaking employees suffer certain disadvantages and enjoy certain advantages. If they can overcome the disadvantages, the advantages begin to operate.

If a civil servant is working at a job where his French is important he may be passed over when a better job opens up because he cannot easily be replaced in his old job and the new job can be filled equally well by another who knows no French. If his mastery of English is imperfect, if he associates only with French-speaking people, does not mix with the others his ability may attract less notice than that of other candidates for promotion. If he does demonstrate his ability and does mix, his chances of promotion are probably better than if he had English only. He has the advantage of two languages and his advancement gives his superiors a chance to show that they are doing their bit to maintain the principle of representation.

The five-man committee will probably work quietly from now on. It will concern itself with finding out when vacancies occur and then getting after people to fill them. It will function partly as a recruiting agency for some of the higher posts which are in the gift of the cabinet. It may well be found trying to persuade some people who are earning larger incomes to accept government appointments at a sacrifice, in order to get higher posts filled with French-speaking people who will be a credit to their racial group.

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What the World Really Thinks of Britain

By R. BROOMAN-WHITE

In this article, the author sums up what the world actually thinks of Great Britain today. Of the friendship between the United States and Great Britain there is no doubt. The Jewish press constantly berates the English despite the fact that Britain has done more for the Jews than any other nation, not excluding the United States.

Both in Germany and Italy the British are hated because it is believed that they are not doing enough for them. While the Russian leaders speak of friendship their press is hard at work teaching their people to hate.

London.

RUSSIA is tightening her grip on Eastern Europe. The political crisis spreads. From the other side of the world, America throws out a sensational suggestion of financial help if the Western nations can agree on a plan to meet their difficulties.

In the lands behind the iron curtain, those people who do not easily adapt themselves to being Communist stooges look to our country with envy, and also with resentment. This increases day by day with the mounting wave of arrests and police terror that is sweeping across Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and the other Russian satellites.

To the men whose freedom is fast vanishing and whose lives are threatened, our diplomatic protests seem an obsolete weapon to brandish. They think we should somehow save their democracy from extinction. If challenged to say exactly what more we could do to help them, they are at a loss to answer. But they are sure something must be possible.

In the increasing struggle to maintain some standard of justice and freedom in the world, the basic asset is the friendship between this country and the United States. And of that friendship there is happily no possible doubt. We know that the greater our difficulties, the stronger it becomes. We should realize also that, at present, we cannot afford the luxury of family squabbles over minor matters.

Similarity

Many things about us irritate the Americans; many things about them irritate us. Such as the occasionally patronizing manner, and the tendency to preach to us on how we should manage our own affairs. We might be more tolerant of these things if we were conscious of how often we ourselves behave in exactly the same way to other European nations—who find it equally infuriating.

In Spain, for instance, we are at present fairly strongly disliked. Our criticism of Franco pleases nobody. In our dealings with France, whose feelings we have sometimes rubbed the wrong way in the past, we are now more fortunate. Events have hammered home the realization that, on every question of real importance our interests are one.

At the other end of Europe we also have a good friend. Turkey is the key-point of the Middle East today. And there, fortunately, we are liked and respected. These feelings are genuine, though they are in line with the self-interest of the Turks in having our support against Soviet pressure.

In some countries, opinion is less easy to assess. There are wide divergencies of views. I was, for instance, talking a few weeks ago to a gendarme near the northern frontier of Greece. He said that though he still had a great liking and respect for individual Britons, he thought our Government's policy towards his country was becoming intolerable.

At that time, there had just been a fresh wave of left-wing propaganda in Athens that "the British must go." And it was beginning to carry weight with some of the moderates. So I started to explain the difficulties of immediate withdrawal.

He cut me short indignantly. Withdraw indeed! Just the opposite. We should send many more troops and much more material. What did the Athenians in the south know about it? Let them spend a few days in the mountains fighting the Communist bands that were so well-equipped by their Slav friends. That would soon change the Athenian tune. And so on, for a voluble 10 minutes, before I could get in another word.

The darkest patch in all the present picture is Palestine. There, it is hard to say how deep the hatred runs, or how long it will take to drain away. By a bitter paradox, a faction of that race that has always suffered most from the racialism and nationalism of others has now become the most violent exponent of those very creeds. And their hatred is not directed at the Arabs, whose claims they oppose, but at us. Through all our history, there has been less anti-Semitism in these islands than in any major country in Europe.

We have probably done more for the Jewish people than any other Power—not excluding America. The Irgun and Stern gangs might well take as their motto the saying of a nineteenth century Austrian statesman: "We will astonish the world by our ingratitude."

But memories are short, and gratitude is even rarer among nations than individuals. In Italy, we are now becoming unpopular because they feel that we are not doing enough for them. And in Germany we are getting little or no thanks for the £80,000,000 a year we spend in feeding and maintaining our zone. If we would be reasonable and give more direct help to German industry, she would be better able to pay her own way. As we do not, the heavy cost of the occupation is really our own fault. But in spite of all our difficulties, we do get credit for one thing. In the western half of Germany, men no longer live in terror of a secret police. That single fact offsets most of the propaganda launched against us from the Russian zone. And what of the most difficult and vital question of all? There are few facts on which to judge what the Russians think.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Saucers in the Sky

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT SHOULD be clear by this time that the Flying Saucers story has in it every element a Hollywood producer could ask for—display, sensation, world-wide coverage and an expectant ready-made public. In fact we can't rule out the possibility that the original saucer-visionaries were Hollywood promotion experts assigned to prepare the public for a two million dollar production entitled "Saucers in the Sky." I'll have to take a chance on that. Assuming that up till now Hollywood has had no hand in the phenomenon, I have sketched out a group of rough scenarios which the studios are welcome to use any time they feel the exploitation period is ripe.

SAUCERS IN THE SKY. A musical, starring Jack Carson, Janis Paige, Charles Ruggles, Victor Moore, and a group of acrobats known as the Flying Saucers.

The story is about a penniless but ambitious young man (Jack Carson) who arrives on Broadway with plans for a new musical show. When his idea fails to interest the agencies and producers he takes a job as a disc jockey on a 6.00 a.m. radio hour. One afternoon on Fifth Avenue he is mysteriously signalled by a beautiful girl (Janis Paige.) As it turns out however, Janis didn't intend to signal, she was merely waving her hands to dry her finger-nail polish.

Nevertheless this brings them together, their acquaintance swiftly ripens into love and before long the heroine offers to finance his show out of her pocket money. She introduces Jack to her millionaire father (Charles Ruggles) who finding his daughter's admirer and his Broadway plans equally repulsive, cuts off her allowance.

At this point Victor Moore comes to the rescue. He is a millionaire sponsor who likes to wander round the studios disguised as a lovable old bum and accompanied by a pet seal. Touched by the lovers' predicament he agrees to finance the production, with Janis as singing star. Everything goes well till opening night, when Charles Ruggles rushes on-stage to stop the show. There is a scene of pandemonium involving the lovers, Charles Ruggles, the Flying Saucers, the trained seal and Victor Moore, who has been innocently experimenting in the wardrobe department and has come onstage without his pants.

This stops the show, and Charles Ruggles, realizing that it is bound to be a smash hit, withdraws his objections and cuts himself in for half. The stage then extends till it is three hundred feet wide and a half a mile deep, lights appear in the distance, and swimming into view reveal themselves as a beautiful double chorus in wired skirts, singing "Saucers in the Sky," etc. etc.

IF THE studios would prefer a more serious musical treatment, they might be interested in "Hallucination," a story starring Cornel Wilde and Ingrid Bergman. In this film, Cornel Wilde is a famous pianist and composer and when the film opens he is giving a concert in Carnegie Hall, his program consisting of Chopin, Beethoven, Brahms, Liszt, Sibelius, Rachmaninoff, Tchaikowsky, and for a climax, his own composition, "Hallucination," a symphony for piano and strings. Halfway through he stumbles and falters—he has fallen victim to galloping amnesia and by the time he has been assisted from the stage he has forgotten not only his composition but his own identity.

Mr. Wilde is whisked off to a mental home where the head psychiatrist (Vincent Price), a frustrated pianist himself, attempts to kill him off with accelerated insulin shock. In the end he is rescued by Psychiatrist Ingrid Bergman, who administers a drug to help him reveal his secret thoughts. The only secret thought he is able to fetch to the surface is that he keeps seeing saucers in the sky. "Are you quite sure they are saucers?" Dr. Ingrid asks quietly, "Are you sure they aren't musical notes in a symphonic composition?" And sure enough, she is right. It's exactly the musical arrangement that he lost sight of, along with his identity in Carnegie Hall.

In the last sequence he is back on the concert platform, playing Chopin, Beethoven, Brahms, Liszt, Sibelius, Rachmaninoff, Tchaikowsky, and winding up with his own "Hallucination" which he plays right through without a hitch while Ingrid leans forward from her seat in the third row centre, her eyes bright with love and big as saucers.

FOR less special groups I have blocked out a scenario called "The Ptolemy Seal." This is about a famous Egyptian seal which has been stolen from the British Museum, and is being sought in America by Humphrey Bogart. He has reason to believe it is being concealed in a large country home on Long Island, but when he arrives at the estate he finds nobody there except Peter Lorre who meets him at the gates dressed as the old gardener and later turns up in a dinner jacket as the host.

After a late whisky and soda, the hero passes into a hallucinated state (spirals, whorls, dry ice fumes, and a central disc which is sometimes the Ptolemy seal, sometimes a saucer and sometimes Peter Lorre's face treated with luminous paint.) He wakes up finally in the Fitch Recuperative Home, an institution hastily staffed and equipped to care for people who see flying saucers, the nation's psychiatrists having finally decided that these visionaries are psychotics in need of hospital treatment.

Here he meets Sidney Greenstreet who claims that he has been wrongly incarcerated, since he has no hallucinations whatever though he is sometimes bothered by having birds follow him. He also meets a blonde nurse (Lizabeth Scott) who offers to smuggle him out as an emergency appendectomy. He refuses because he is convinced that the Ptolemy Seal is somewhere in the Fitch Institute. He is powerfully attracted to Miss Scott but he suspects her — quite rightly, as it turns out later that she is married to Peter Lorre, and is the ex-girlfriend of two unreconstructed Nazis in Brazil besides.

Meanwhile he continues his investigations but is embarrassed in his search by the fact that every time he opens a closet door a dead body drops out. He is convinced by this time that the Seal is in Mr. Greenstreet's room, but when he tries to enter he is barred by Miss Scott. "You can't go in there," she says. "Why not?" he asks. "Because Mr. Greenstreet is taking a bath," Miss Scott says quietly. This of course is the tipoff. Brushing her aside he rushes into the room to find not only that Sidney Greenstreet is dead in the bath but that the Ptolemy Seal has been used as a bath stopper.

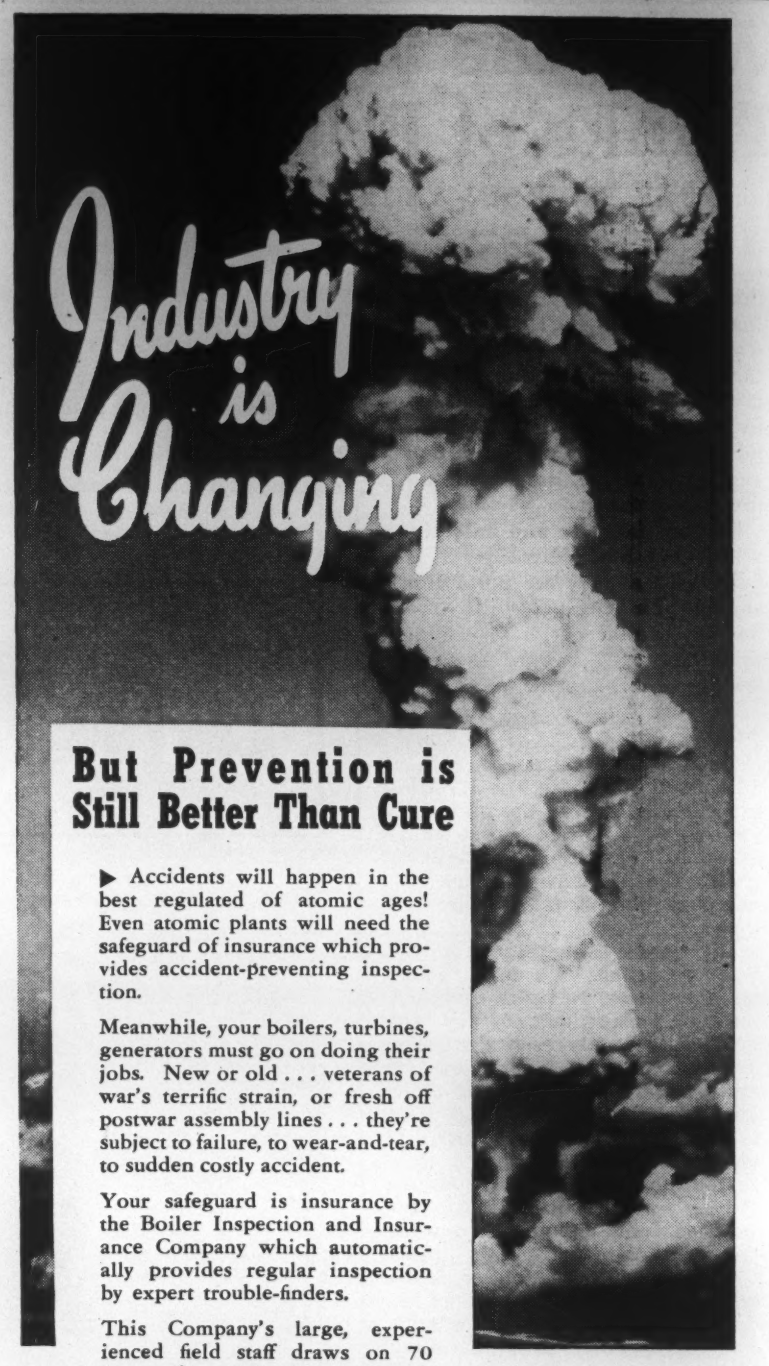
After that there is nothing for him to do but to turn in the heroine as usual at the nearest police station. As they drive along Miss Scott suddenly clutches his arm and points to a flight of saucers flying south in wedge formation. "Do you see that?" she cries. He doesn't answer but you can tell by the way the muscle twitches in his cheek that he sees it all right. Then as the finale music begins to swell, he twists the car about and they both head back for the Fitch Recuperative Home.

MY LAST scenario "China Nite in Heaven" is a fantasy, having to do with a small mid-western town that is causing a great deal of worried consultation in Heaven. We see first the flashily-lighted main-street of the town. Then we are whisked up to the sky and introduced to a conversation going on between a couple of constellations. "I don't know what's the matter with the people down there, No. 2," says No. 1. "They don't seem interested in Heaven any more." "I've been thinking about that too, No. 1," says No. 2 in the unmistakable voice of Henry Travers, "It seems to me we ought to put on some sort of heavenly display for them."

"Had you any ideas in mind?" No. 1 asks.

"Well seeing as they're earth spirits, maybe we ought to borrow the terrestrial approach," says No. 2. "For instance, what do they do down there when they want to get people interested in movies? They put on a China Display in the lobby.... Now, I've been thinking, we've got an awful lot of leftover saucers up here...."

That's about as far as I got with this scenario. There should be I think a humble farm-girl mystic, played by Jennifer Jones, who is the first to call attention to the display. And there ought to be a rich old banker-meanie (Lionel Barrymore) who won't be shaken even when the sky is filled with flying saucers, bread-and-butter plates and even heavenly gravyboats. Maybe I'd better leave those details and the finale to Hollywood.



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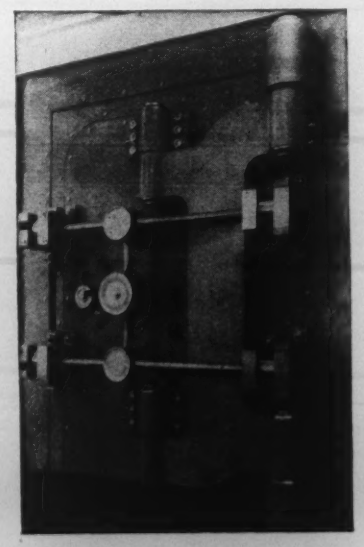

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Wallace Might Have Been President in 1944; Now Martin May Be

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

OUT of the passage of legislation naming the Speaker of the House of Representatives heir apparent to the Presidency when there is no Vice-President have emerged two strong new Presidential possibilities.

President Truman's signature to the bill now places a Republican, House Speaker Joe Martin of Massachusetts, in line as his successor. Mr. Martin is predicted as having excellent chances of being nominated by the G.O.P. convention if he were to succeed to the Presidency before 1948. Especially if there were a deadlock on other hopefuls.

General George Marshall, rapidly gaining increased status as Secretary of State through espousal of the Marshall plan for reconstruction of Europe, would succeed to the Presidency under the old law. Republicans were frankly concerned that General Marshall in the No. 2 position was a genuine political risk. He would be a hard man to dislodge from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, with his fabulous reputation and international affairs dominating politics.

There is no suggestion that he would replace Mr. Truman on the Democratic ticket, but G.O.P. determination to replace him with Mr. Martin in line for the Presidency indicates his political potential.

Mr. Truman has gained added stature through approval of the legislation which gives a Republican the preferred position for occupancy of the White House in the event that the President should fail to finish his present term.

When he first asked for the law in 1945 Democrats controlled Congress and Democratic Sam Rayburn of Texas was Speaker. The party complexion of Congress had changed when he again asked for the legislation this year. The Senate passed the bill last June 27 and the House approved it this past week by a rousing 365-11 vote.

Republican Chairman Michener of the Judiciary Committee told the House that Mr. Truman deserved "to be complimented" for advocating the legislation at a time when the Speaker was a member of the opposite political party. "He stood by his principle," Mr. Michener said. Republicans and Democrats expressed the hope that Mr. Truman would live out his full term.

The new law provides that the House Speaker shall rank behind the Vice-President in the line of succession, followed by the acting President of the Senate, and then the 10 cabinet officers. When there is no Vice-President, as at present, a Senator presides over the Senate.

Prior to 1886, the President pro tem of the Senate and then the House Speaker were next in line to the Vice-President. In that year, a bill was passed giving the cabinet officers precedence, starting with the Secretary of State.

Now the acting President of the Senate (Senator Vandenberg of Michigan at this time) would come into the picture only if there were no House Speaker or the Speaker were unable to qualify. The Speaker would require the same qualifications as the President. A cabinet officer acting as President would make way if a Speaker or Senate President later qualified.

No Occasion Yet

There has never been an occasion yet for use of such legislation and some Congressmen believe that it may never be used. Others are less certain of this, pointing to President Truman's proclivity to travel by air. "Our present President should be mighty careful in his travels," remarked Representative Cellar, New York Democrat, in this connection.

When Mr. Truman introduced the legislation he said a person representing the voters should be in line for the Presidency after the Vice-President. He considered the House Speaker, chosen by 435 Representatives, as most representative. Mr. Truman opposed the old law because it permitted the President virtually to name his own successor in an emergency through his power to appoint cabinet officers.

The President told Congress on June 19, 1945, that it was wrong that a cabinet officer could succeed to the Presidency should the office become vacant for any cause before his term expired on January 20, 1949.

He proposed that Congress provide for a special election of President and Vice-President, in the event of a change, to serve until the next regular Presidential election. A House bill endorsed the President's recommendation but did not provide for such special election.

Actually, arguments can be offered against having either the Secretary of State, the House Speaker or the Senate President pro tem, in line for the nation's top job.

The Constitution permits the Congress to determine which "officer" shall act as President, in case of the "removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President." The experts have debated for a century and a half whether the Speaker and the Senate Senior Officer, elected to legislative office, are actually "officers."

The Senate is a continuing body, while the House is not. When one Congress concludes, there is no Speaker until the new House elects one. The election could well be delayed in a House where a third party held the balance of power. During 1855-6 it was two months before the House was able to choose as Speaker N. P. Banks of Massachusetts. During 1934 Speaker Rainey died after Congress had adjourned sine die.

The President pro tem of the Senate is often chosen solely on the basis of seniority and not on his qualifications to serve. The office was bestowed on Carter Glass of Virginia in 1941 when he was 83 and in poor health. It was given to Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee when he was nearing 76.

Secretaries of State and Vice-Presidents have also served who were not generally regarded as qualified for the Presidency. Critics point out that when President Roosevelt died in 1945, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., was Secretary of State. President Wilson appointed as his first Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan who had been rejected three times by the voters when he ran for President.

President Henry Wallace

Current history students point out that if President Roosevelt had died in 1944 instead of in 1945, Vice-President Henry Wallace would have become President. The mere thought of any such possibility causes Republicans to shudder.

Mr. Martin was somewhat doubtful that the Senate would approve the idea of giving his office preference in the line of succession. He has been a most successful Speaker and has the friendship and respect of both parties. He is regarded as a strong possibility for the Vice-Presidency. However, the House Speakership is a powerful position and he likely would prefer to keep it.

But he is the nation's No. 2 man at the moment, and as the newspaper writers so often mention, only a "heartbeat" stands between him and the Presidency. But Harry Truman is a man with plenty of heart.

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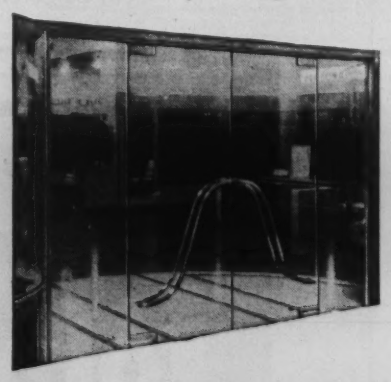

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Saskatchewan Parties Get Hustings Ready

By P. W. DEMPSON

The term of office of the C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan does not end until 1949 but predictions are that before then there will be a provincial election. Here is an election roundup as all parties start clearing decks for action which might even come in 1947. The revitalized provincial Liberal party is giving the C.C.F. increasing concern.

Regina.

THE election pot in Saskatchewan has started to simmer, but when it will boil over is still a matter of speculation. Some say this fall; others next June. Opposition parties, fearing the C.C.F. government may spring an election before the snow flies, want to be ready. Consequently they are holding nominating conventions in all parts of the province.

The C.C.F. party itself has started naming candidates, which would indicate that an early election is almost a certainty. Seven were nominated during June. The Liberals had 23 nominated up to July 5. The Social Credit group will have 42 named before September, the Progressive Conservatives almost that many.

From remarks of Premier T. C. Douglas, it is difficult to ascertain whether the C.C.F. would like to stage a fall election. "There is no special reason for one," he states. "The party's position was made clear at the start of the last session when the legislature was told the government had no desire to call an early election. But if the opposition insists on one, they can have it."

This suggests that an election in 1947 is yet possible. There is no doubt the C.C.F. has considered the matter. Rumors, though denied, are that two members of the cabinet favor going to the polls, while the others are opposed.

To an outsider, it is probably difficult to fathom why the Saskatchewan Government should consider a general election at this time. Its term of office does not officially end until 1949. The C.C.F. holds 47 of the 55 seats in the house. Three by-elections since the 1944 provincial election were won easily by the C.C.F., indicating the party still has strong support.

A look behind the scenes, however, and it can be readily understood why it might be to the C.C.F.'s advantage to hold an election in the fall. Whether C.C.F. leaders care to admit it or not, the party *is* losing ground. It has been ever since Walter A. Tucker, member of parliament for Rosthern (Saskatchewan) constituency, was named provincial Liberal chief last August. Mr. Tucker has appeared in all parts of Saskatchewan in the past year, espousing Liberal principles and helping the Grits to re-organize. That his utterances are causing the C.C.F. much concern may be seen from the fact there is considerable platform haranguing between him and various C.C.F. ministers.

"Give Us Four Months"

Typical of these is a recent exchange with Premier Douglas. Mr. Tucker said that all the Liberals wanted was "four more months" and they would give the C.C.F. "quite a battle." This brought the retort from Mr. Douglas that the Liberals could have "four months.... If Mr. Tucker wants an election then, we'll give it to him so fast he'll be dizzy."

Probably the main reason why the C.C.F. would like to spring a fall election is because of the Saskatchewan Farm Security Act, Section 6 of which was declared ultra vires by the Supreme Court of Canada. An appeal is now before the Privy Council. The Supreme Court maintained that this legislation, since it deals with interest, is outside the jurisdiction of the provincial government. The British North America Act clearly gives the Dominion exclusive powers over the field of interest.

Whatever the decision of the Privy Council, the Douglas administration is not likely to miss the opportunity of exploiting this legislation to the full. For the act has great political value. C.C.F. members can insist they tried to carry out their election pledge — that of protecting farmers from mortgage companies in years of crop failure — but were prevented from doing so.

Today few farmers are in financial difficulties. The farm debt problem which once constituted a major headache for the provincial government has been solved by good times resulting from war-induced prosperity. Since 1937, Saskatchewan farmers were able to reduce their farm mortgage debts from $99,300,000 to $33,800,000. Another good crop and the Farm Security Act will have little significance. That is why the C.C.F. probably feels it should not wait too long before it goes to the polls.

Meanwhile, a challenge to test a by-election in Rosthern (provincial) constituency has been hurled at Mr. Tucker. The seat is held by Peter J. Hooge, a Liberal. "If Mr. Hooge will resign, we will call a by-election before the end of the summer and let Mr. Tucker enter the legislature unopposed," Premier Douglas says. "That is where he should be." It is no secret that the C.C.F. would prefer to have Mr. Tucker in the House. But the Liberal leader intends to wait until a general election.

Another matter giving the C.C.F. some concern is a possible coalition of Liberals and Progressive Conservatives. Recent developments, however, have made the C.C.F. breathe easier.

Last fall, with the approval of the provincial Liberal executive, the policy of the party in Saskatchewan was stated to be one of complete constituency autonomy. Rupert D. Ramsay, provincial Progressive Conservative leader, subsequently urged the Liberals to join him in fighting the "threat of socialism."

Largely as a result of these announcements, steps were taken in Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Regina for each of the old-line parties to nominate one candidate. But cold water has been thrown on such a move by Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal agriculture minister, whom many believe still runs the Liberal show in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Ramsay makes it clear the P.C.'s now plan to nominate candidates "right across the board."

Premier Douglas, always quick on the bit, has found Mr. Gardiner's comments very interesting. "There is no doubt who is the boss of the Liberal party," he states. "Mr. Tucker gave coalition candidates his blessing without committing himself. Now Mr. Gardiner says there is 'no coalition.' It looks as though the Conservatives have been double-crossed. Any man who gets into bed with Jimmie Gardiner can expect to wake up the next morning on the floor and find Jimmie also has all the bed clothes."

While the C.C.F. may be losing strength few people believe the Douglas government will be ousted at the next election. The C.C.F. has its strongest support among the farm population. And Saskatchewan farmers are quite content these days, due to good crops and increased prices for their products.

The best Mr. Tucker and his followers can do is make an appreciable comeback. Some observers prophesy the Liberals will win 20 seats and the Progressive Conservatives five. But both these figures strike us as being too high. Fifteen and three might be more like it.

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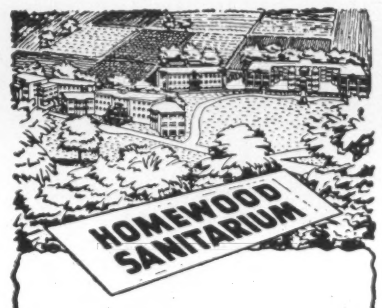

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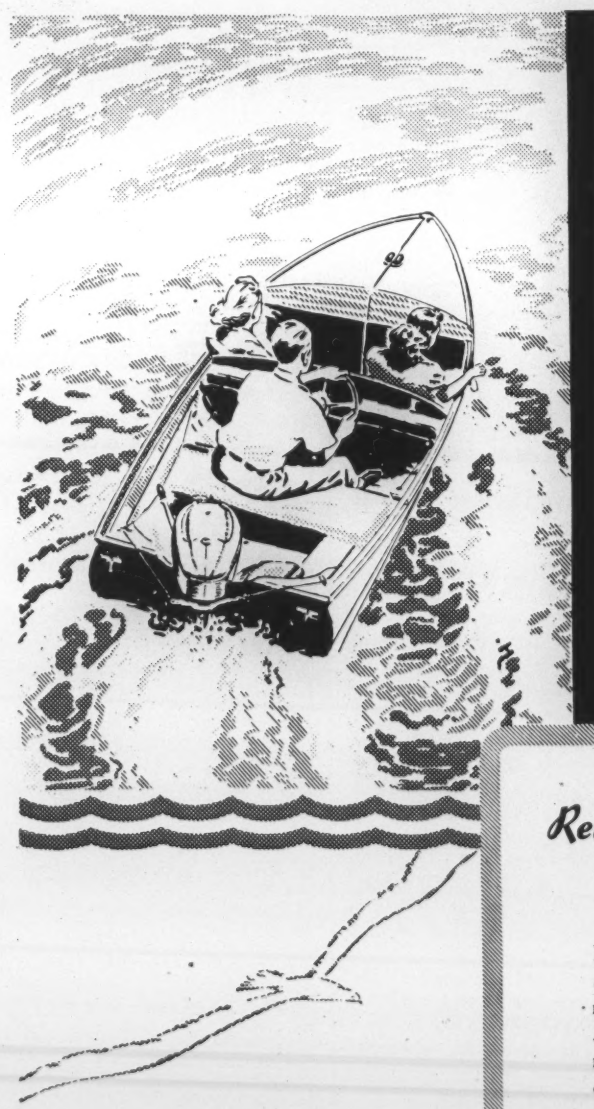

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Well, How Are Things in Atchoo Kertchoo?

By P. W. LUCE

The drug Pyribenzamine is not a sure-fire cure for hay fever—and the season will soon be here—but its proponents claim a 50 per cent improvement in 85 per cent of cases treated. And even those results should not be sneezed at, says this perfect hay fever addict. More efficient treatment than the drug is to go some place (if there is such a place) where there is no pollen. One might also try black magic.

THE University of Buffalo Medical Alumni Association overlooked a bet when they neglected to invite me to their one hundredth anniversary meeting recently. It is true that I am not a graduate in good standing, never having taken the oath to Hippocrates, but I could have made a valuable contribution to the learned debates and probably started a controversy that would have pushed less important business right off the agenda.

The medical gentlemen discussed hay fever in its professional aspects.

I could have told them a lot about its practical manifestations. As a layman, I know more about hay fever than is good for me. I can whip out a handkerchief faster than any other man of my age and weight. I can sneeze louder and longer than any fourth-year medical student. I can catch almost any kind of known germ and quite a few species as yet unidentified. I am immune to all known cures, treatments, and palliatives.

In brief, I am the perfect hay fever subject. Anyone who disputes this can go jump over a haycock.

Fortified by a lifetime experience in a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane lining the upper respiratory passages, I boldly proclaim my scepticism as to the efficacy of the new drug highly touted at the hundredth annual meeting of the Buffalo Association. My doubts are not based on the name of the drug, which is Pyribenzamine, and they are not affected by the approval of the Pure Food Administration, which has been right on numerous occasions in its recommendation of materia medica.

I am dubious because my hopes have been dashed to the ground so often in past years, because optimism has invariably been succeeded by justified pessimism. I have tried all recommended panaceas, and I still have hay fever.

Pyribenzamine was not brought to the notice of the doctors as a cure-all. Its proponents merely claimed a 50 per cent improvement in 85 per cent of 471 cases treated, and fifty per cent is a good showing. It cuts laundry bills for hankies in half, if the patient is old fashioned, or limits the expense for tissue papers to ten cents a week, if he is fastidious.

Next to Mosquitoes

An improvement of 50 per cent is not to be sneezed at, but it isn't enough. The sufferer can do better than that by going some place where there is no offending pollen, if he can find such a place.

The chief trouble with hay fever is that it covers too much territory. A man can have a most thorough case of hay fever without going near a hay field, or knowing the difference between a tedder and a rake. The bacteria can cause the swelling of a red nose as easily in a great city as in a remote hamlet, and coryza can be as severe where the roses bloom as where the alfalfa grows two crops a year.

Next to mosquitoes, hay fever is the greatest deterrent to the thorough enjoyment of summer holidays. Some go to camp already in the full possession of a running cold, while others acquire it as soon as humanly possible.

Doctors tell us that a person suffering from hay fever is often of a neurotic disposition, but they are not sure which is cause and which is effect. Neurosis may be latent at the beginning of the trouble, but it is certainly pronounced by the time the patient's nasal canals are full to overflowing. The milk of human kindness is not in him.

Among other useless data gleaned from a long study of hay fever is the fact that you can't sneeze without closing your eyes, that germs can be sprayed fourteen feet by two-lung power, and that people who live in the White Mountains of New Hampshire are immune from the affliction. Why these latter should be so preferred does not appear.

The loud vocal outburst of the hay fever sufferer, variously spelled "A-a-a-tchoo!" or "Ker-tchoo!" is perfect onomatopoeia, but it is not recognized by etymologists. Why these erudite fellows should hesitate for two or three centuries before accepting so fitting an addition to the English language passes comprehension. It is used in the newspapers without quotation marks. It is frequently heard over the telephone, sometimes without apologies. Far too often it introduces an element of surprise in public speech. Until snuff went out of fashion. It was a very effective way of sidetracking a difficult subject in diplomatic circles.

The relative merits of "A-a-a-tchoo!" and "Ker-tchoo!" need not be argued here. Both have their supporters, but when a paroxysm seizes a hay fever sufferer he does not stop to consider the pros and cons.

Nobody enjoys the company of a hay fever addict. His best friends don't need to tell him why he is unpopular. He knows. If he is ultra-conscientious, or extremely sensitive, he travels by taxi instead of by street car, but this additional expense is not deductible for Income Tax purposes. He has to bear the whole financial load himself, which makes him feel even more miserable than he normally is from the first of July to the last of September.

Many a man has been forced to go fishing on Saturdays and Sundays when his wife would much rather he had stayed home to mow the lawn. He knows from experience there is less offensive pollen in the middle of a lake than within the disturbing radius of a hand-propelled mower. Besides, fish never sneeze, or have colds in the head, or spray their nasal mucous membranes with quinine. One can forget one's summer troubles while trout are making up their minds whether they'll bite or not.

Personally, I don't go fishing. I don't mow the lawn, either. I just sit still and hold my poor head in both hands, waiting impatiently for winter when the hay is in the stack, the dust has turned to mud, and the bacteria has gone into hibernation.

All the same, I wish I could believe that Pyribenzamine could put a stop to my A-a-a-tchoo-ing, or even to my Ker-tchoo-ing.

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THE WORLD TODAY

How Soviets Won Czech "Friends"; Famine in Rumania; China Crisis

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE most interesting development in the international field during the past week has been Russia's prevention of her satellites from attending the European economic conference on the Marshall Plan, in Paris. And the most interesting aspect of this has been the evident desire of the satellite countries to attend and the way in which they, particularly the Czechoslovaks, have taken the Soviet prohibition.

Though Molotov's main argument against the conception of the Marshall Plan has been that it would "interfere with the independence of the countries concerned", the Soviet Government took upon itself to announce through Moscow Radio the abstention of several of the satellites. Whereupon government spokesmen in Bucharest, Budapest and Helsinki made the pointed comment that *they* had not made their decision as yet.

When they did announce it, the Finns gave, semi-officially, their main reason for declining the invitation as their "geographical position." The Rumanians, made clear their intense disappointment. The Hungarians went further, and revealed to foreign correspondents the threats they had been placed under by the Soviets.

These threats, as quoted by the editor-in-chief of the *Christian Science Monitor*, one of the best-informed and most moderate papers in the world on foreign affairs, were as follows: First, if Hungary accepted the Paris invitation, Russia would cut off immediately the return of Hungarian war prisoners. Second, she would demand immediate payment of arrears in war reparations. Third, she would extend immediately the Russian confiscation of Hungarian livestock. And fourth, she would delay indefinitely the ratification of the Hungarian peace treaty.

It is unlikely that the Kremlin used any such plain and brutal language to the Czechs, whom she has treated more lightly than the other nations of Eastern Europe — conquered or "liberated" — and who have obliged her in return by giving their largest vote to the Communist Party. Yet events made the Soviet veto of Czech participation at Paris the clearest of all.

For reasons all too evident from their latest trade return, the Czechs accepted the Paris bid. But it seems that in their state of semi-independence they had become a little too confident in their policy of acting as "a bridge between East and West." The Communist Prime Minister Gottwald and Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk — who is anything but a Communist were summoned peremptorily to Moscow.

Czech Trade is with West

After briefing by his masters, Gottwald telephoned to Prague. The cabinet was summoned. *Yet it debated for six hours before accepting the orders to withdraw from the Paris Conference.* The reason given in the official communiqué was that "participation might be construed as an act against the Soviet Union." However that may be, abstention is certainly an act against the interests of Czechoslovakia, as many cabinet speakers obviously had argued in the prolonged discussion.

Propaganda play was made a couple of days later of a new trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. This may fool some who don't know the facts, but it doesn't fool the Czechoslovaks.

The Czechs have worked hard to restore their trade with the West, and with considerable success. In the first quarter of this year the nations presently meeting in Paris took three times as much of her produce as the Soviet Union and her Eastern European satellites. Switzerland alone bought more than all of Czechoslovakia's neighbors, Russia excluded, and all the Soviet Balkans. Those are the hard facts of the Czech position.

It is true that in 1945 and '46 Soviet Russia was Czechoslovakia's "best customer". In the former year she carted off, according to the official complaint of the Prague Government, no less than 40 per cent of all industrial equipment in the country as "German assets." What made this the harder to bear was her habit of keeping the Czech freight cars in which the stuff was loaded.

With the revival of Czechoslovak trade on a more normal basis, Russia has slipped down to sixth place as customer and thirteenth place as supplier. That is, she is taking two and a half times as much from Czechoslovakia as she is giving. Her exact share in the Czech trade is 6 per cent of the small country's exports and under 3 per cent of its imports.

"Molotov Plan" Humbug

But the Soviet Union covets eagerly the consumer manufactures and the machinery output of her unwilling satellite, and is prepared to force these to flow eastward instead of westward. The difficulty is that in return, as the figures show, she can give very little that the Czech economy needs.

As the New York *Times* points out, with good harvests the Soviets should have an exportable surplus of grain and timber, but these are the normal exportable commodities of her satellites, who have been accustomed to trade them for the manufactured goods and fertilizers of Western Europe. Under these circumstances talk of a "Molotov Plan" to match the Marshall Plan is displayed as the sheer propaganda which it is.

There can be little doubt but that the veto on participation by her satellites in the economic revival of Europe and in the American bounty under the Marshall Plan will prove a heavy political liability to the Soviet Union. The people of Eastern Europe have already learned, from their experience with Soviet requisitions and American contributions to U.N.R.R.A. aid, that they can look for help only to the West. Now the Kremlin has been put clearly in the position — a position which even Henry Wallace deplores — of denying this to them.

Of all the satellites, probably none is more helplessly in the Soviet grip than Rumania, occupied, immediately next door to the giant "friend", possessing oil resources which the Soviets covet all the more since their own prewar oil production is still down a third (and imposing a severe brake on their agricultural and industrial program), and with a government drawn from the extremely small Communist minority, personally placed in power by Vishinsky.

Not much news has come out of Rumania since the Soviets found it expedient to expel the too-well-informed and too-insistent R. H. Markham of the *Monitor*, a year ago. But there is enough to show that this country which prospered so much between the wars has become one of the poorest and most miserable in Europe. The crowning blow was the drought of last summer which, with the continuing grain requisitions by the Russian occupiers, has brought a dreadful famine to a land which was one of the bread-baskets of Europe.

In Northern Moldavia the peasants were reduced last winter to eating bark and stewing weeds. With their livestock partly taken by the Russians

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THE ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

and partly eaten by themselves when there was no fodder left, they hitched their own weakened bodies to the plow this spring in an attempt to grow enough food to keep them alive.

As for the children, where any remain they have, according to the reports of Swedish relief workers, "the faces of old men, the legs of a spider, and thin chests contrasting with their bloated bellies." In one town to which a load of baby supplies was sent, it was found that there were no children left to put them on. Infant mortality has reached 100 per cent, and in whole areas there are scarcely any children left under five years of age.

Save-the-Children Fund

The Swedish Save-the-Children Fund has labored almost single-handed to cope with this terrible situation, and all through the year has given tens of thousands of children a single daily meal. To its everlasting credit a Canadian Save-the-Children Fund has helped to meet this human need transcending all political borders and spheres of influence — though it should be noted that the Swedish, Swiss, Danish and Canadian Save-the-Children efforts are spread throughout the needy areas of Central Europe and not concentrated on Rumania.

Any reader who feels urged to help, and wants to reach behind the iron curtain which has cruelly muffled the news of this terrible tragedy, can keep a child alive, I understand, for about three cents a day. With drought again this year, and the light planting, the need will be greater and not less in the coming months.

Coming back to politics, the critical situation in Greece must be noted. The Communist bands, operating, as the U.N. Balkan Commission has established, from Soviet-dominated Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, are pressing hard to cut off Greek Macedonia in the north and Greek Thrace in the east before American aid can make itself felt in this testing-ground of the Truman Doctrine.

There is ample evidence — much of it tabled at Lake Success — that this strategic project holds Number One priority with the Soviets at the moment. Greek Macedonia, including the valuable port of Salonika, is slated to be included in the Balkan Federation which the Comitern stalwarts Tito and Dimitrov are preparing to launch. The long tongue of Greek Thrace is to be reserved as part of a prospective Soviet Straits Republic, or held out as bait to Bulgaria to help in squeezing the Turks out of Turkish Thrace.

Increasing indications that a Communist International Brigade is being gathered in Yugoslavia to spearpoint this project proves, however, that the Soviets are not willing to show their hand openly yet or risk war to gain their ends.

In case the news from Northern Greece has seemed confusing, the strategic concept is simply to drive a corridor some 85 miles from the Albanian border through rough country, past Mount Olympus to the sea, completely cutting all land communications between Salonika and the south. (These have already been unsafe and irregular for months past).

As soon as a section of the severed area is in secure Communist control, a Greek Communist "Government" is to be set up there. Denouncing the National Government in terms which one could take today from the Greek Communist press in Athens — where it is still allowed to function — as a "reactionary tool of Wall Street", the Communist "Government" would declare the intention of the north to "secede" and join a "democratic" Balkan Federation.

It is all so simple: almost a carbon copy of Hitler's agitation and guerrilla campaign in the Sudetenland. With the situation all through the north verging on chaos; with tens of thousands of peasants and villagers burned out of their homes by attackers who swoop down in the night, and mete out specially cruel reprisals against known government supporters; and with American military supplies for the Greek Army only now being shipped from the U.S., it will be a close call checking this fanatic campaign.

A Soviet veto of the 9-2 decision of the Security Council denouncing the intervention of Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and posting a U.N. Commission on the Greek border would hasten the outright split of the world organization. But it is thought possible by Washington observers that the Soviets, faced with increasing resistance and danger in their Greek project, may switch the pressure to a "softer" area, as is their custom.

This "softer" area, it is thought, may be China. The growing economic chaos in that country, the political and military weakness of the government, the success of the Communists in holding huge areas in North China and Manchuria in spite of all that the American-trained Nationalist armies could do since the end of the war, and perhaps above all the slight interest which Washington has shown in the China situation for the past half-year, may have convinced the Soviet strategists that the largest gain for the least risk is to be had here.

Washington has acted to help remove at least the last of these incentives to Soviet ambitions, by sending General Wedemeyer to China on a special mission to review the situation.

General Marshall was completely frank when he left China last January about his attitude towards reactionary elements of the National Government and his belief that only a greater opportunity for the liberal wing of the Kuomintang and for the middle parties could bring about the necessary reform of the country.

New Mission to China

The Secretary of State hasn't *said* so, and goodness knows he has had enough to occupy his attention in Europe this past half-year, but it has looked as though his attitude towards the Chinese Government since then has been to let them stew quietly away until they were willing to carry out the reforms which he believes necessary to assure that American aid would be honestly administered and would achieve its purpose in rehabilitating China.

During this period of silence on China, and disregard of her repeated bids for a large loan, American policy in Japan has appeared to gain in emphasis. General MacArthur has declared to numerous editorial visitors his conviction that the democratization of Japan and maintenance of a strong military base in Okinawa would provide the soundest basis for American policy in the Far East.

A leading Chinese liberal scholar pointed out in a widely printed article last week that the United States now seemed to be favoring Japan over China — and blamed this on the lack of reform in the Nanking Government. But is it really possible that within a span of a few months the United States would carry out such a complete shift in its Far Eastern policy, which has befriended China for fifty years, sponsored her as a "great power" in the United Nations, and which only two years ago viewed Japan as the particular enemy of the United States?

Undoubtedly Japan offers certain advantages over China. She is more ready of access, or control, by American sea and air power. As a nation, she is more coherent. And the very qualities of discipline, technical ability and industriousness which made her such a redoubtable rival in trade and war, would make her a valuable ally—if she could be relied upon to be an ally.

But the progress in democratization, which seems to General Marshall to have been so remarkable in the short space of two years, and the friendly sentiments expressed towards the American conquerors and occupiers will, rightly or wrongly, be viewed more skeptically by Americans at home. Nor will a fixed public habit of viewing the Chinese as kindly friends and the Japanese as crafty enemies be changed overnight.

With the Communists holding three-quarters of Manchuria and pressing hard to take the rest, and with the Government grip on North China very shaky, the dispatch of General Wedemeyer to study the situation indicates that there are some American policy-makers who recall the Pacific War started at Mukden in 1931 and not at Pearl Harbor, and fear that if the Soviets win China they may win all of Asia.

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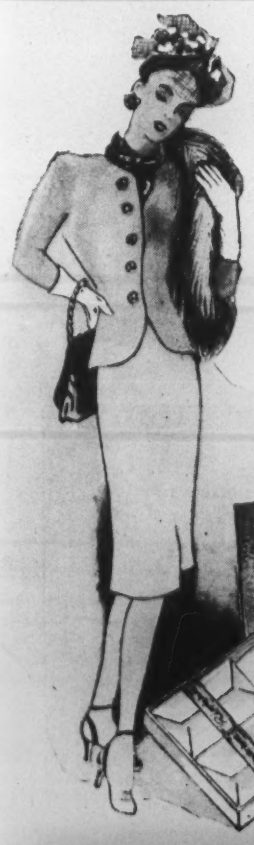

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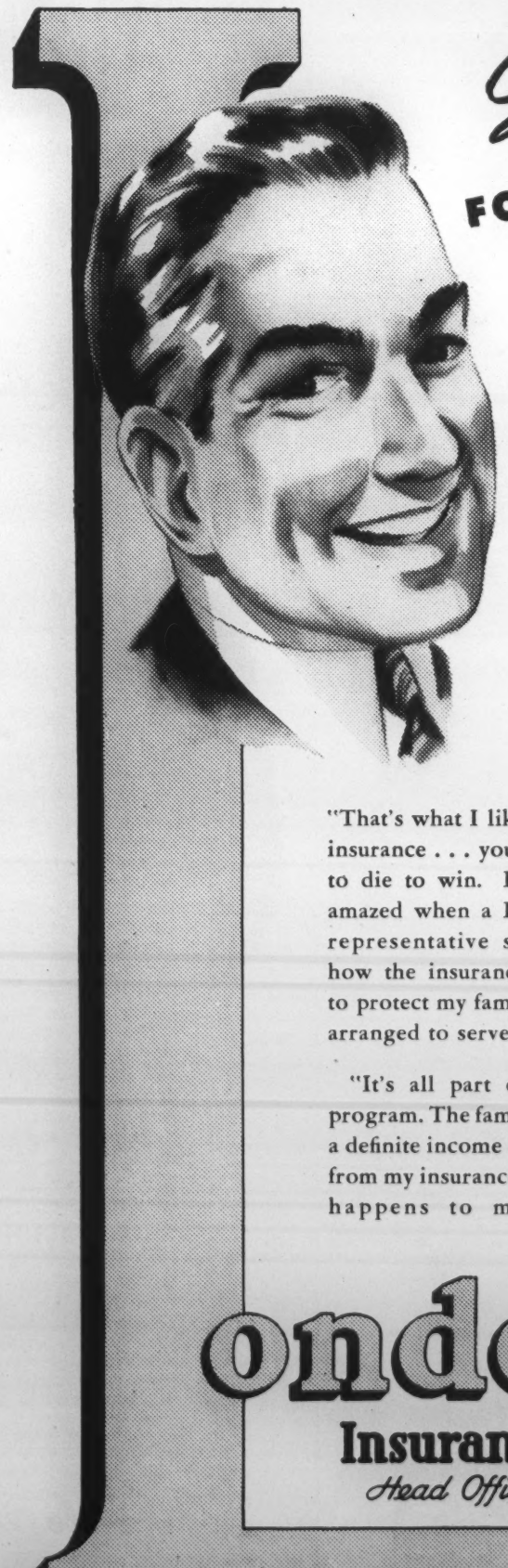

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SPORTING LIFE

The Very Scientific Approach, or Is the Straight Ball Really?

By KIMBALL McILROY

LIFE, a picture magazine, set out some years ago to prove, by means of a camera with a long name, that there is no such thing as a curve ball. The *New Yorker*, another magazine, brings up the same point from time to time, so frequently in fact that its sports department seems to be convinced that The Baseball Question revolves wholly about the existence of the curve.

Life was naturally very serious about the whole thing. The *New Yorker* is not nearly so serious, but equally determined. Both have gone to the trouble of producing any number of reputable scientists who bear out their contention that the curve ball does not exist. To bolster this theory, the scientists came up with all sorts of gadgets and calculations.

All the whole business proves is that, so far as baseball is concerned, any kid on a corner lot is considerably smarter than all the scientists in the world.

Life got hold of a camera which takes a continuous picture. In other words, a thrown ball makes a white line across it. Its technical name had eleven or so syllables in it, but the effect was exactly what an amateur gets with his Brownie when he leaves the shutter open too long for a time exposure.

Life got a pitcher to throw a "curve" ball while their photographer took his shot and then they developed the picture and everybody had a look at it. The white line made by the ball was absolutely straight.

Life said this proved that the curve ball does not exist. It proves no such thing. It proves either that the pitcher was kidding *Life* and tossing straight balls all the time, or that the photographer was kidding *Life* and his camera wasn't worth a damn.

THE *New Yorker* goes at the thing from an entirely different angle. They start with the assumption that somebody is kidding somebody, that the whole idea of a curving ball is crazy. They believe it to be self-evident that if anybody, pitcher or no, rears back and lets go with a baseball, the ball will go in a perfectly straight line until either (a) it hits something, or (b) it runs out of steam and stops. (Everybody grants, of course, that the ball will follow the natural parabola dictated by gravity and air pressure. By "curve" is meant a lateral displacement; that is, a deviation to right or left on the horizontal plane.)

The *New Yorker* is shrewdly suspicious that the whole business is a hoax perpetrated by baseball people on an unsuspecting public for the purpose of investing a thoroughly mundane trade with romantic and mysterious facets. *Life* more generously goes on the theory that the curve is an optical illusion, that people honest-to-God believe that the ball is curving when all the time she's actually going straight as a die.

The odd part about this latter theory is that the optical illusion is strangely accommodating. If the pitcher throws an in-curve, fans sitting directly behind the catcher have the illusion that the ball curves toward the batter. If he then throws an out-curve, the illusion agreeably lets them think that it curves away from the batter. The scientific possibilities of such an adaptable optical illusion should be investigated and exploited.

An interesting angle to the whole affair is the matter of the extraordinary discrimination against baseballs. Every other known type of object curves when thrown with a spinning motion. A ping-pong ball, a golf or tennis ball, for example, when cut or sliced. (There is the perhaps apocryphal story of the *Life* editor who, while golfing one day, sliced a ball badly into the rough. Since he knew that the ball had started straight down the fairway, and that "curves" are optical illusions, he spent the whole day searching for it where it *ought* to have gone, and never did find it.) Gunners are aware that a shell must be aimed slightly off the target because of "drift". But a baseball, no matter how great a spin may be imparted to it, just won't curve. There ought to be a baseballs' union.

All that, of course, is plain and palpable nonsense. Baseballs curve. They can be made by any reasonably competent six-year-old to curve in or out and even to hop or drop. A simple consideration of the various natural forces at work on a spinning baseball should convince any thinking non-scientist that it must inevitably curve, even if he's never seen a baseball.

BASEBALLS curve, all right. The real question is: do they not curve all the time? In other words, is the term "a *straight* ball" as great a canard as the scientists and certain editors would have us believe a "curve" is?

Is there such a thing as a straight ball?

Any third-baseman knows that when he throws across the diamond to first he has to aim a couple of points to port or starboard, depending on which arm he throws with, if the ball's going to come anywhere near first base. The reason is that a thrown ball naturally curves. Outfielders, who have to throw a long way, try to develop an overarm motion so that the ball spins on a forward-and-back rather than a sideways axis. If they didn't, a ball thrown from center field at, say, Maple Leaf Stadium would as likely as not end up around King and Yonge Streets. Many do.

By means of the overarm throw, the curving of a ball can be kept to a minimum, but is it ever totally absent? Can any one throw a ball without imparting to it the teensiest weensiest little bit of a sideway spin? It seems highly unlikely, and most people would be quite happy to let the matter drop right there. But there are the editors of *Life* and the *New Yorker* to consider. *They* aren't going to be in any mood to let the thing drop. Matters of this sort must be proven one way or the other, preferably scientifically.

Suppose we find a pitcher who alleges that he can throw a straight ball. Then we find a photographer who has a camera with a long name which will take very scientific-looking pictures. (The camera, not the name.) Then we find a baseball. We go down to the Stadium and we set up our equipment. When the photographer is ready, we have the pitcher wind up and let go with the ball. If the photographer has remembered to take his hand away from over the lens, we've got a picture. We take it back to the office, develop it, and breathlessly examine the result.

This department is willing to wager a considerable sum that the picture will prove, scientifically and beyond the remotest possibility of a doubt, that there is no such thing as a straight ball, and never was.

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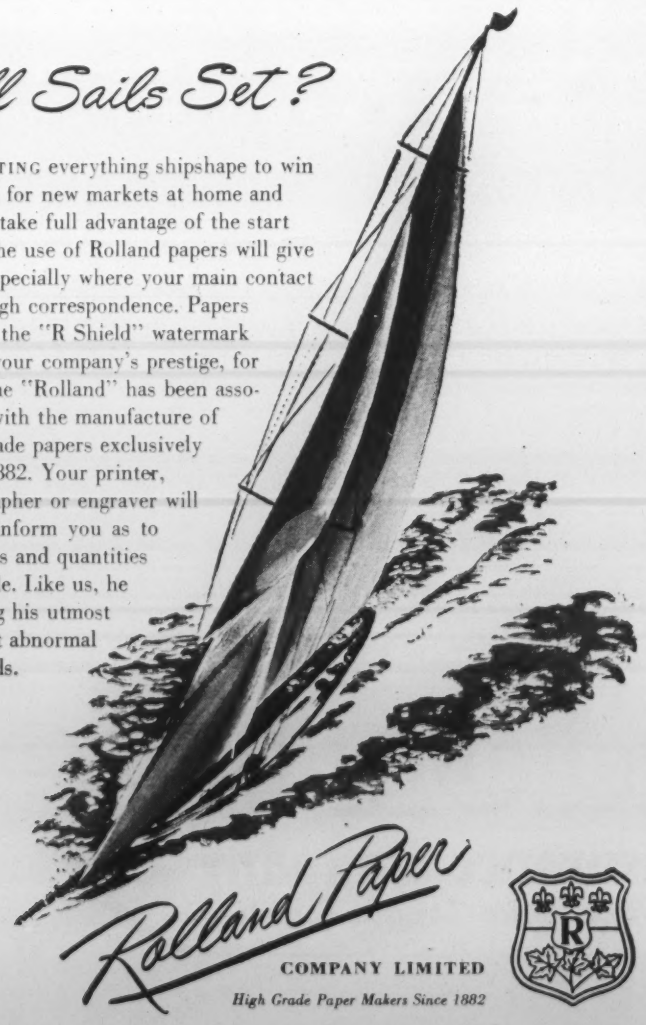

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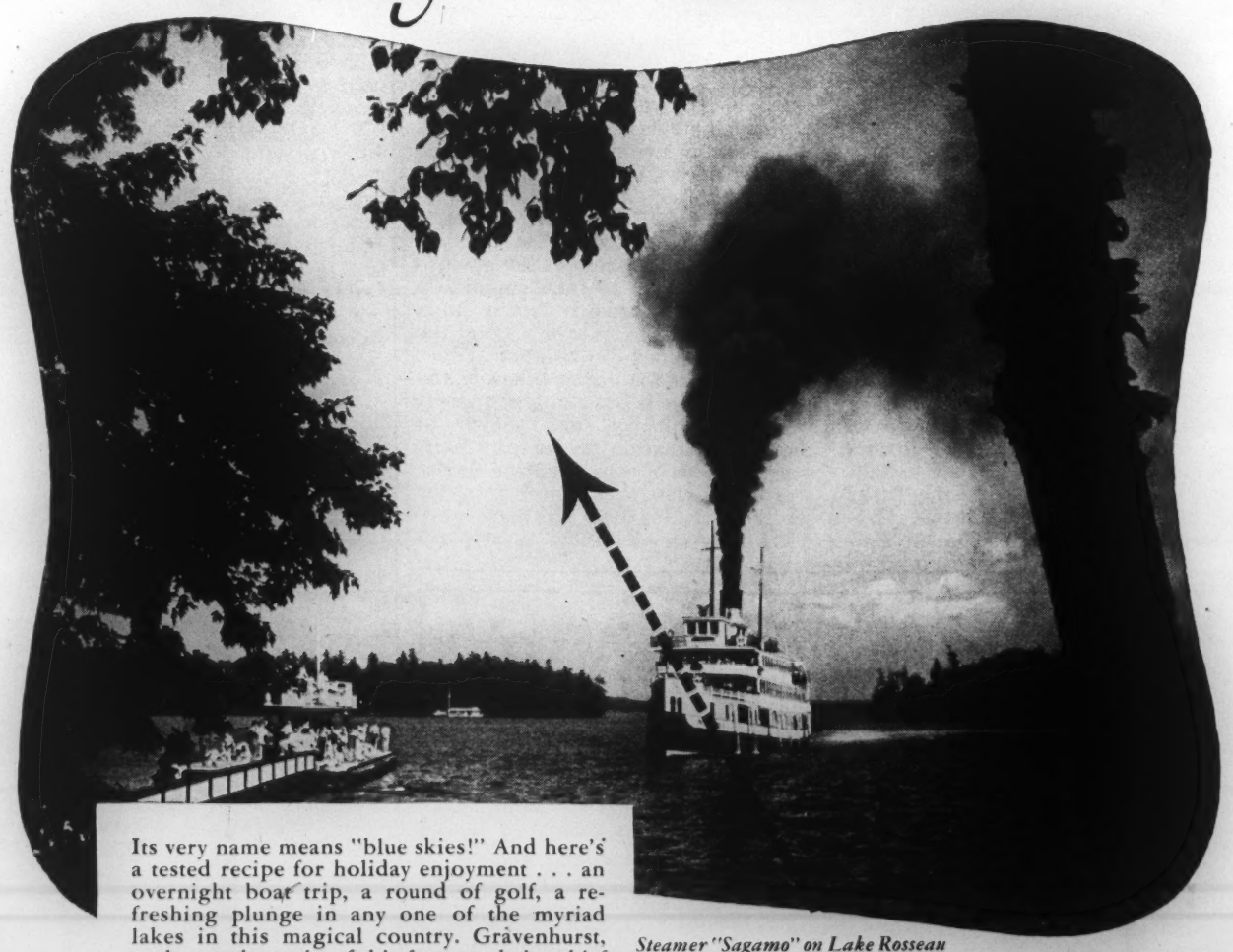

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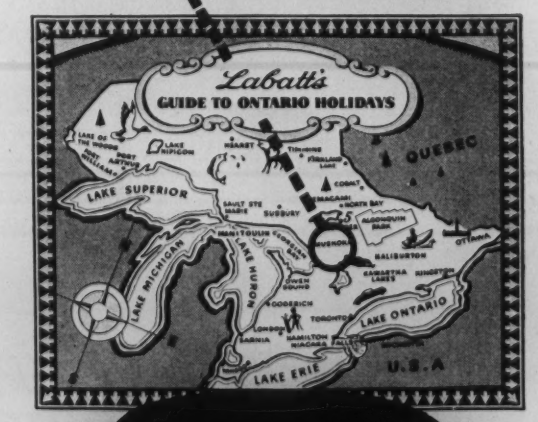
We all profit when the tourist industry prospers. Even if you have no connection with hotels or garages or amusements, their prosperity still helps you. The more they earn the better customers they will be for *every* other business. So it's in your own interest to plan to spend *your* holiday in Ontario and do all *you* can to encourage friends from other parts of Canada and the United States to come and share our fun.



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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Student of Pelham Edgar's Writes Epoch-Marking Volume on Blake

By B. K. SANDWELL

IT IS not so many years since Mr. Northrop Frye was a student of Dr. Pelham Edgar, to whom he dedicates his first major work, "Fearful Symmetry" (Saunders, $6, also Princeton University Press). But if this work does not place him among the outstanding literary critics of the English-speaking world we shall be greatly surprised. In its main purpose the book is an examination of the whole body of the thought of William Blake, which Mr. Frye with an amazing degree of success exhibits as completely coherent, richly illuminating, and not too difficult to follow when one has grasped certain essentials of Blake's literary method. For this purpose it comes at a most appropriate time, for Blake's philosophy is at last beginning to receive the attention which henceforth it is never likely to miss. To criticize this effort would require an immensely greater knowledge of the Blake scriptures than the present writer can claim. Suffice it to say that Mr. Frye seems to have succeeded in attaching a consistent and intelligible meaning to a great number of passages which have been obscure because never properly related with the rest of the allegory. Incidentally he does something also for Young of the "Night Thoughts" and Blair of the "Grave", two other poets of the period who were exhaustively illustrated by Blake and who "knew that the proper study of mankind is *fallen* man".

NORTHROP FRYE

But nobody could write a really great book on Blake without writing a great book on the whole nature of poetry of the grand scale. Nearly half of this book is given up to the propounding of certain immensely important ideas about poetry in general and that of the present age in particular.

It is Mr. Frye's belief that "the age that produced the hell of Rimbaud and the angels of Rilke, Kafka's Castle and James's ivory tower, the spirals of Yeats and the hermaphodites of Proust" and Eliot and Joyce and Mann is an age of great mythopoeic art. This is an idea which will undoubtedly be staggering to those who have been taught that the great characteristic of the age is its devotion to the physical sciences; but Mr. Frye makes out a very persuasive case. He sees us returning to an appreciation of allegory as an essential element of all great art; the recent neglect of allegory he describes as "an ignorant parvenu of two centuries and a half", whereas the attitude of expecting allegory in literature was a matter of centuries and probably millennia.

The Newer Attitude

The eighteenth and nineteenth century attitude towards art is giving way to a newer one which Mr. Frye regards as having much more of eternal validity. "Our art has passed beyond Romanticism, but our criticism is still largely in it. It is still generally felt that the mythopoeic faculty in art is sub-conscious. . . . Poets are still studied in terms of the Romantic psychological myth of a sub-liminal real self conflicting with a censorious rational consciousness." And how just is this observation on the contemporary approach: "We are encouraged not to rack the arts to search their profundities, but to respond to them with a sensitive receptivity, a relaxed awareness of 'appreciation' which, whatever may be said for it, is clearly not what Dante and Spenser expected from their readers". We think of allegory as a pedantic trimming added to the poem, and try to read the poem with the minimum of attention to that particular trimming, whereas it is actually a part of its very essence.

The whole position of mythopoeic poetry in English has to be studied in the light of the ideas and especially the faith of the time. "Any major English poet following Milton will be ambitious to produce a fourth Engish epic, the unified vision of English Christianity which is appropriate to his age. But he will find that between Milton's time and his own English Christianity has declined from a sectarian sunset into the gaslight of Deism. The epic poet's task is then that of leading the nation back to its own traditions. This was what Blake set out to do, with more success than has generally been recognized."

One of the important elements of the position (in the poetic line) in which Blake found himself was the presence within the range of literary interest of "much that had been left outside the direct line of development from Homer to Pope. The Arthurian and Eddic myths, which we have seen to be integral to Blake's symbolism, were discovered or rehabilitated. . . New contributions were pouring in from as far afield as Persia and India." The foundations of the systematic study of comparative religion were being laid by men who were "in their groping way the Frazers of their time". The resultant Blakian myth was therefore pretty well bound to include a much wider range of material than its predecessors which were confined to the purely Mediterranean ideas which found ultimate expression in Catholic Christianity.

Remarkable Names

Perhaps this is one reason for the impression of unfamiliarity, and even of bathos, which is created by Blake's extraordinary choice of names for the great characters of his myth. There must be many readers like ourselves who have been repelled by Golgonooza, Enitharmon, Urizen, Pharmas, Luvah, Theotormon, Ahanaia, and the rest, and we could wish that Mr. Frye had discussed this point. For nothing is more important in the creation of a myth than that the names of its characters should possess the quality of inevitability; they must seem to be given, not striven for, and to our perhaps too Mediterranean taste—perhaps also too unsympathetic to allegory, which after all produces some pretty queer names even in Spenser,—there are portions of Blake's poetry which seem to have very little inevitability, although there are others so completely inevitable that it is hard to believe that there was a time when they did not exist.

This review, however, will have been a complete failure if it has not made it clear that "Fearful Symmetry" is much more than a mere commentary upon Blake. It is a blazing light thrown upon the thinking and feeling, and consequently the bewilderment and anguish, of these strange and terrible times. That such a light should have been derived mainly from a poet who wrote about a century and a half ago is merely a proof of the essentially prophetic character of all great poetry.

• •

FRAGILE

MANY a man has held the stars
And tossed the stars away—
Heart-gifts lost through sheer neglect,
Or shattered in a day.

While I have seen the fragile dream
Slain by a glance, a word;
Love damaged beyond all repair
By anger's two-edged sword.

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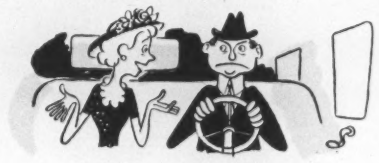
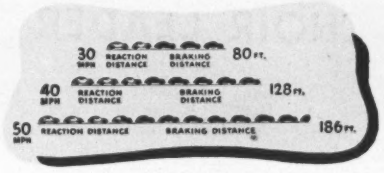


Are your driving habits good habits?

Driving a car can be a pleasure or a tiresome ordeal. It depends on how you drive.

If you make it a habit to keep your mind on your driving, to keep your car under control, and to observe traffic rules, you'll get a lot more enjoyment from your motoring. You'll get places just as fast as the thoughtless, "me first" motorists, and you'll have a lot better chance of avoiding accidents.

Make it a habit, too, to keep your car in good running condition. Brakes, steering mechanism, lights, and tires especially should be checked regularly.


30 MPH REACTION DISTANCE BRAKING DISTANCE 80 FT.
40 MPH REACTION DISTANCE BRAKING DISTANCE 128 FT.
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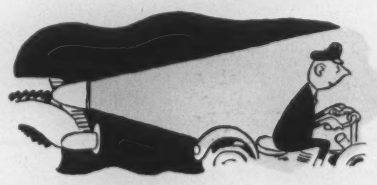
When you have to stop, can you do it in time?

Chances are you *can't* stop as quickly as you think you can.

Traveling at only 20 miles an hour, your car will go at least 22 feet while you move your foot from the accelerator to the brake. Even under the best road conditions and with good brakes, it will take another 21 feet—or a total of 43 feet—before you can stop.

This stopping distance increases with your speed. At 40 miles an hour it is 128 feet; and at 60 miles an hour you'll travel 254 feet before you can stop. The National Safety Council is the authority for these figures.

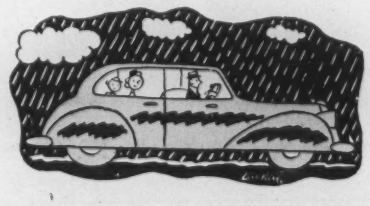


How should you drive at night?

Driving after dark requires special care, for you can't see very far ahead.

Suppose your headlights suddenly show a barrier 150 feet ahead on the road, and you're driving 50 miles an hour—you are *outdriving your headlights*, for at that speed you can't stop in less than 186 feet.

Try to avoid looking directly at approaching headlights. Lower your own lights, don't take the chance that a "light-blinded" motorist will run into you. Watch your side of the road for pedestrians or parked cars.



How can you help avoid accidents?

It's only common sense to adjust your driving to suit adverse weather and road conditions.

Be prepared for emergencies such as blowouts or sudden skids, and know what to do when they occur. Keep alert for the actions of other drivers or pedestrians.

And remember—a survey reported by the National Safety Council shows that drivers who have been drinking are 3 to 4 times as likely to be involved in an accident as those who haven't.

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SPORTING LIFE

The Very Scientific Approach, or Is the Straight Ball Really?

By KIMBALL McILROY

LIFE, a picture magazine, set out some years ago to prove, by means of a camera with a long name, that there is no such thing as a curve ball. The *New Yorker*, another magazine, brings up the same point from time to time, so frequently in fact that its sports department seems to be convinced that The Baseball Question revolves wholly about the existence of the curve.

Life was naturally very serious about the whole thing. The *New Yorker* is not nearly so serious, but equally determined. Both have gone to the trouble of producing any number of reputable scientists who bear out their contention that the curve ball does not exist. To bolster this theory, the scientists came up with all sorts of gadgets and calculations.

All the whole business proves is that, so far as baseball is concerned, any kid on a corner lot is considerably smarter than all the scientists in the world.

Life got hold of a camera which takes a continuous picture. In other words, a thrown ball makes a white line across it. Its technical name had eleven or so syllables in it, but the effect was exactly what an amateur gets with his Brownie when he leaves the shutter open too long for a time exposure.

Life got a pitcher to throw a "curve" ball while their photographer took his shot and then they developed the picture and everybody had a look at it. The white line made by the ball was absolutely straight.

Life said this proved that the curve ball does not exist. It proves no such thing. It proves either that the pitcher was kidding *Life* and tossing straight balls all the time, or that the photographer was kidding *Life* and his camera wasn't worth a damn.

THE *New Yorker* goes at the thing from an entirely different angle. They start with the assumption that somebody is kidding somebody, that the whole idea of a curving ball is crazy. They believe it to be self-evident that if anybody, pitcher or no, rears back and lets go with a baseball, the ball will go in a perfectly straight line until either (a) it hits something, or (b) it runs out of steam and stops. (Everybody grants, of course, that the ball will follow the natural parabola dictated by gravity and air pressure. By "curve" is meant a lateral displacement; that is, a deviation to right or left on the horizontal plane.)

The *New Yorker* is shrewdly suspicious that the whole business is a hoax perpetrated by baseball people on an unsuspecting public for the purpose of investing a thoroughly mundane trade with romantic and mysterious facets. *Life* more generously goes on the theory that the curve is an optical illusion, that people honest-to-God believe that the ball is curving when all the time she's actually going straight as a die.

The odd part about this latter theory is that the optical illusion is strangely accommodating. If the pitcher throws an in-curve, fans sitting directly behind the catcher have the illusion that the ball curves toward the batter. If he then throws an out-curve, the illusion agreeably lets them think that it curves away from the batter. The scientific possibilities of such an adaptable optical illusion should be investigated and exploited.

An interesting angle to the whole affair is the matter of the extraordinary discrimination against baseballs. Every other known type of object curves when thrown with a spinning motion. A ping-pong ball, a golf or tennis ball, for example, when cut or sliced. (There is the perhaps apocryphal story of the *Life* editor who, while golfing one day, sliced a ball badly into the rough. Since he knew that the ball had started straight down the fairway, and that "curves" are optical illusions, he spent the whole day searching for it where it *ought* to have gone, and never did find it.) Gunners are aware that a shell must be aimed slightly off the target because of "drift". But a baseball, no matter how great a spin may be imparted to it, just won't curve. There ought to be a baseballs' union.

All that, of course, is plain and palpable nonsense. Baseballs curve. They can be made by any reasonably competent six-year-old to curve in or out and even to hop or drop. A simple consideration of the various natural forces at work on a spinning baseball should convince any thinking non-scientist that it must inevitably curve, even if he's never seen a baseball.

BASEBALLS curve, all right. The real question is: do they not curve all the time? In other words, is the term "a *straight* ball" as great a canard as the scientists and certain editors would have us believe a "curve" is?

Is there such a thing as a straight ball?

Any third-baseman knows that when he throws across the diamond to first he has to aim a couple of points to port or starboard, depending on which arm he throws with, if the ball's going to come anywhere near first base. The reason is that a thrown ball naturally curves. Outfielders, who have to throw a long way, try to develop an overarm motion so that the ball spins on a forward-and-back rather than a sideways axis. If they didn't, a ball thrown from center field at, say, Maple Leaf Stadium would as likely as not end up around King and Yonge Streets. Many do.

By means of the overarm throw, the curving of a ball can be kept to a minimum, but is it ever totally absent? Can any one throw a ball without imparting to it the teensiest weensiest little bit of a sideway spin? It seems highly unlikely, and most people would be quite happy to let the matter drop right there. But there are the editors of *Life* and the *New Yorker* to consider. *They* aren't going to be in any mood to let the thing drop. Matters of this sort must be proven one way or the other, preferably scientifically.

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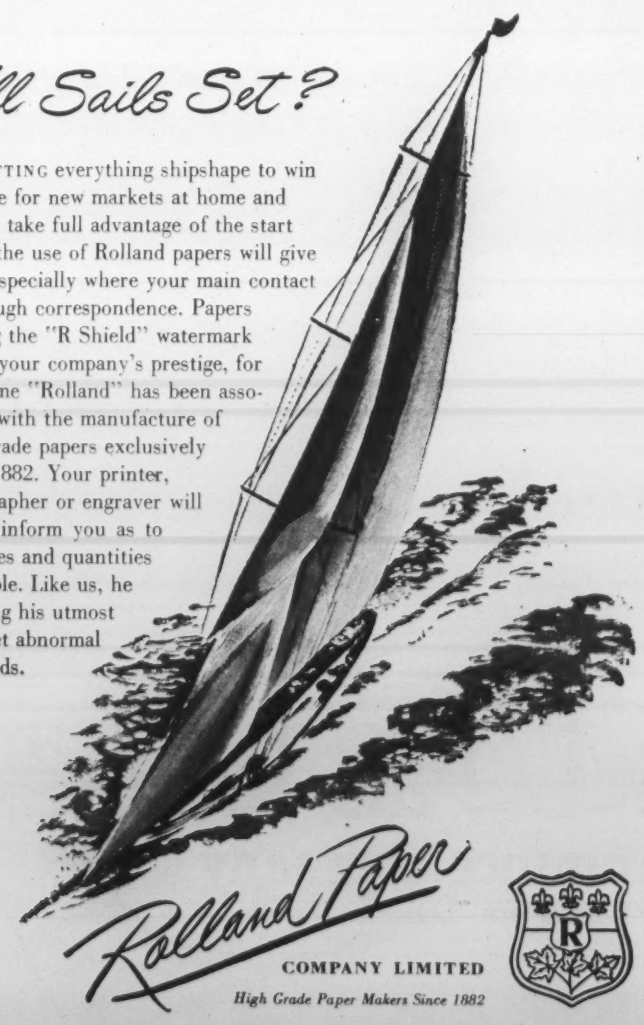

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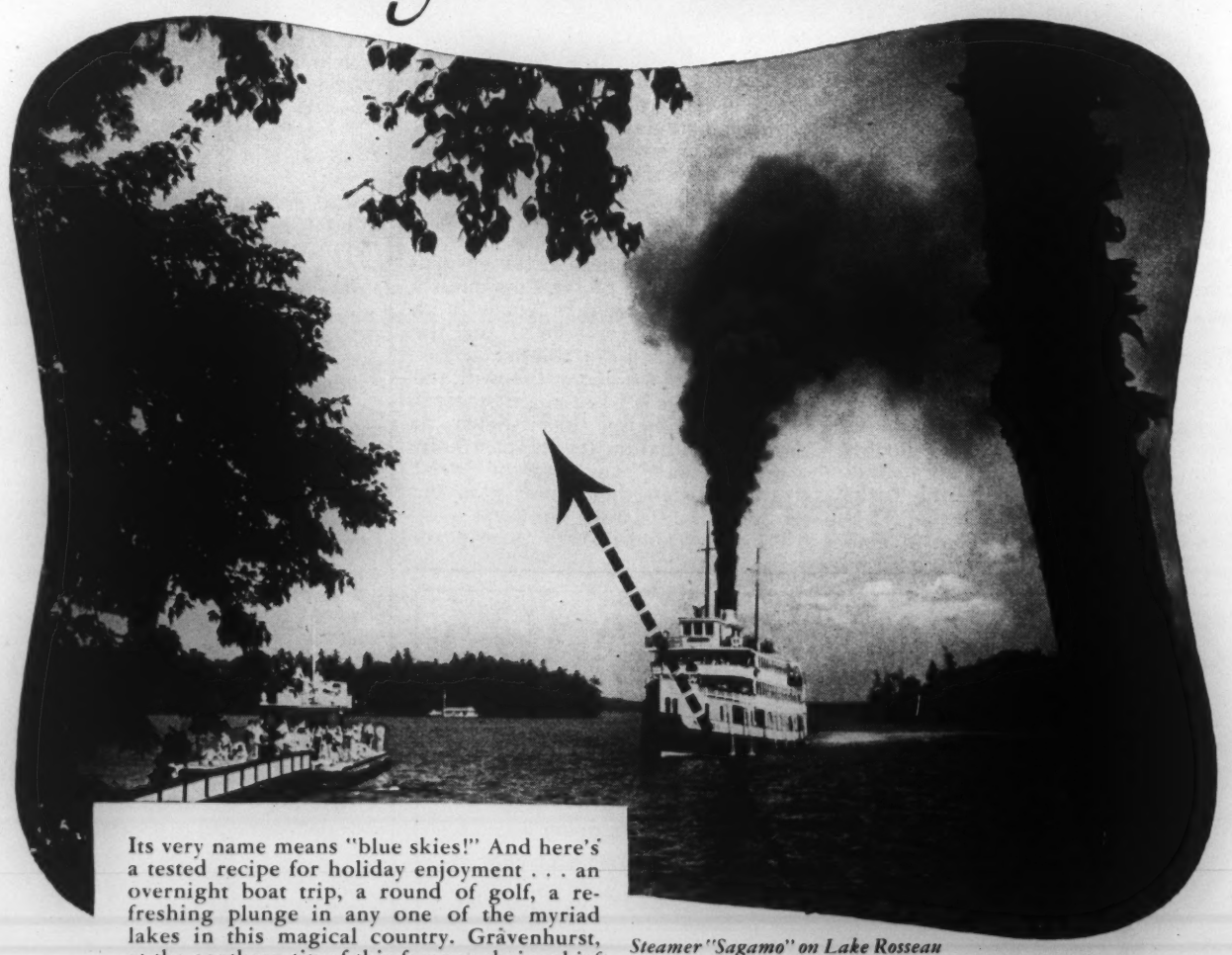

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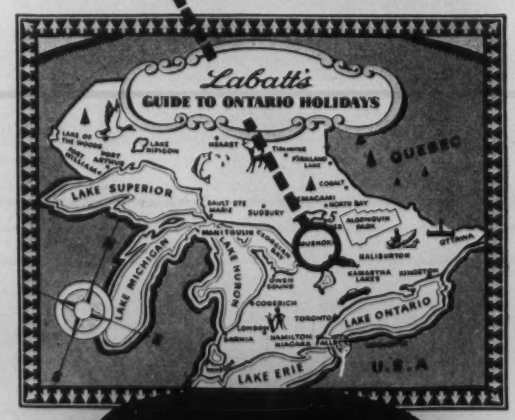

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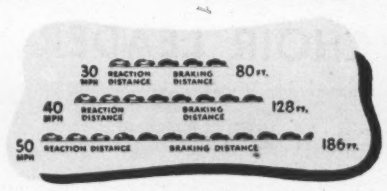
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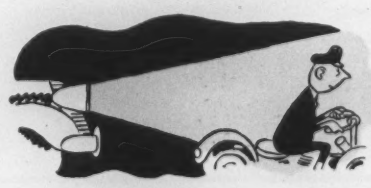

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Violinist Reaffirms Duluth Triumph

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THAT a young man is not necessarily without honor in his own country and that fine music has a way of making high temperatures more tolerable were amply shown at last week's Prom concert when Toronto violinist Robert Graham was guest soloist with the Philharmonic Orchestra. The young man played to a large audience that somehow became insulated to the sweltering heat of Varsity Arena with the beauty of his playing and gave him a great ovation. The conductor was Finnish-born Tauno Hannikainen, conductor of the Duluth Symphony Orchestra.

The *pièce de résistance* was Sibelius' Violin Concerto in D minor, Op. 47, which Graham had played with Hannikainen's orchestra as a major event in Duluth's music season last winter (S.N., Feb. 22). Once again Graham showed himself to be an unqualifiedly capable violinist. He caught the significance of the Sibelius formula of thematic development—starting with fragments of tune and working them up, actually a reversal of the usual procedure of presenting finished themes and dissecting them in development afterwards. Then with sensitivity, precision and color he proceeded to interpret the warm-blooded music. He noted with feeling and fluency the lights and shades, fiddled expertly through the whirling tempi and technical sparkle of the first and third movements and bowed and fingered a simple yet elegant tune in the slower second. The orchestra, taking a complementary role that Sibelius had constructed to match the solo part more by color than by counter-theme, was a shining example of mass clarity in dynamics and shading, but in a few spirited passages it overplayed Graham. The effect, if a little cloudy, was certainly not disastrous, however, as we have seen in Varsity Arena when the orchestra has gone to town and left the soloist behind.

In his group with Pianist Simeon Joyce, who incidentally did more than usually brilliant work, Graham elegantly demonstrated the high worth of his performance. He played a Paganini sonata, for example, that called for fine technical skill. as a good measure of emotional satisfaction without superfluous showmanship tactics to shine up the finger agility. The well-known Gluck "Melodie" was filled with warmth of tone (What a G-string!) that was conveyed to a large part of the audience without forcing. The noisy banalities of de Falla's "Fire Dance" became stimulating passages that snapped, popped and crackled. Although not always tonally precise, it was effective and colorful. Then for an encore he completely won the audience with the popular and sensuous "Intermezzo", played neatly without any of the usual drippy sentiment.

Pleased Teacher

Graham gave Torontonians just as fine a treat as he gave Duluth citizens. Probably the most thrilled Torontonian there was Violinist Elie Spivak, T.S.O. concertmaster and Graham's onetime teacher, seated dead in front of his old pupil in Row 4.

Detroit is next. Graham has been engaged to broadcast with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra on July 22 and to appear as guest soloist with the organization on July 24.

Best orchestra work of the evening was in a Grieg cello sonata that Hannikainen himself had rewritten as a symphony. The first two movements were played. It was full of lush Scandinavian melody and romantic feeling and Tauno gave a reading compounded of gusto, emotional coloring (especially from the strings) and overall orchestral sonority. The Weber "Preciosa" overture and the Josef Strauss (brother of the Waltz King) "Village Swallows" waltz were merely tuneful and foot-tingling novelties alongside the rest of the program but were suitably heat-resisting Prom fare.

FRANZ ALLERS

Looking ahead on the Prom concert schedule, we find that on July 24 the guest conductor will be Franz Allers, who was a Prom guest last summer and has recently been noted for his conducting of a Broadway show. On the same program ballet dancers Marina Svetlova and Robert Roland will present as "A Night in Classic Ballet" a group of solo and duet dances; Hyman Goodman, the Philharmonic concertmaster, will play Wieniawski's Violin Concerto in D minor with the orchestra.

For the July 31 Prom, Dr. Charles O'Neill will be guest conductor with the Department of Education Summer School of Music, directed by provincial director George Roy Fenwick, presenting special a capella numbers. On August 7, Maurice Abravanel will conduct and Baritone Conrad Thibault will be guest artist. Abravanel will occupy the podium again on Aug. 14 when Dougherty and Ruzicka, duo-pianists, will be guest performers.

Hyman Goodman, Philharmonic Orchestra concertmaster, who will be the soloist at the next Prom, July 24.

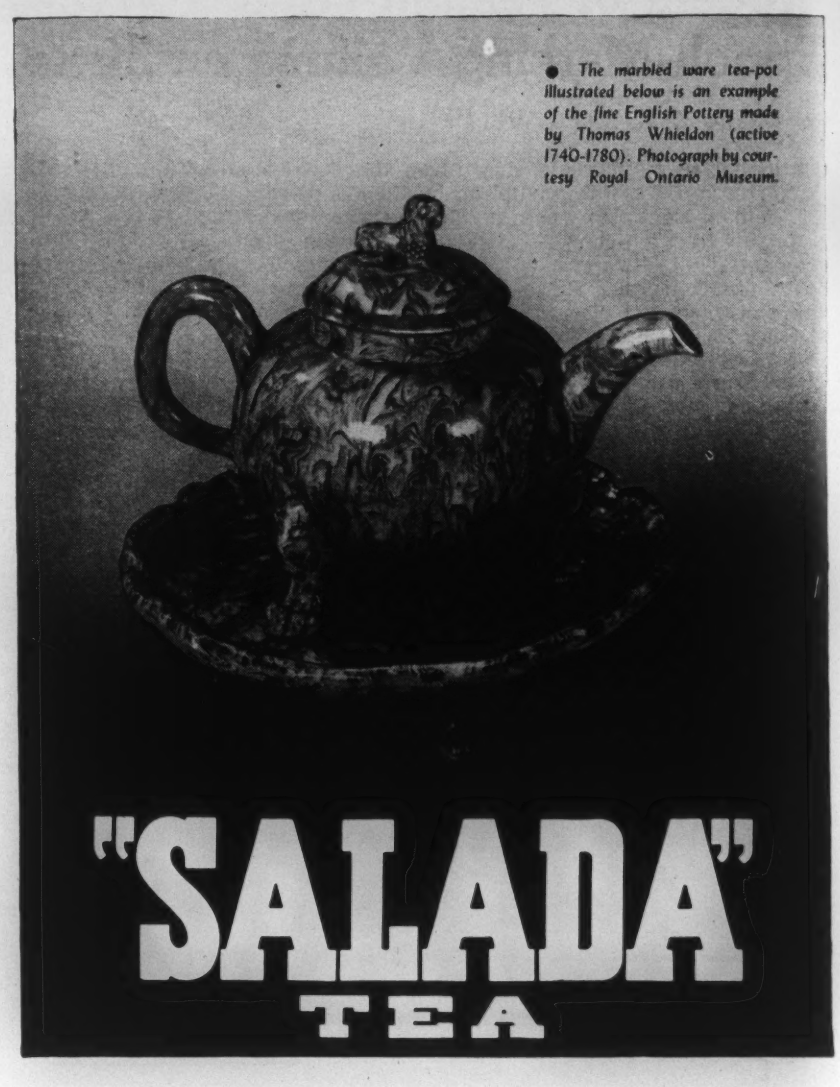
THE FILM PARADE

A Psycho-Analytical Approach to Films

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

FOR several seasons now the screen has been giving its fascinated attention to psychiatry, psychoanalysis and the strange emotional patterns of its creation. So it was inevitable that someone should investigate the emotional patterns of the screen, and the mass yearnings and emotions it reflects. This is what Parker Tyler has undertaken in "Magic and Myth of the Movies." (Oxford, $4.25) an obscure repetitious, frequently arbitrary yet remarkably interesting study of the conscious and unconscious drives behind the movies. the people who create them and the public which endorses them. The author has set himself to interpret the whole scheme of dream-symbolism on the screen, and he has covered the subject so thoroughly that little material remains for future researchers beyond a psycho-analytical study of Parker Tyler himself.

As he points out, Mr. Tyler is concerned with the movies not as art but as myth. Actually he is inclined



● The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.

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to dismiss the screen as an aesthetic medium, since he finds the least evidence of art in the films most enthusiastically applauded by the critics. He also dismisses the critics, who "with contemporary naivete play the straight rationalistic ticket". The screen's chief claim to interest, he makes clear, is in its employment of symbols springing from origins as old as the human race. This point of view gives the highly analytical and intelligent movie-habitué a good solid leg to stand on. The entertainment value of the movies may be dubious and its aesthetic values negligible; but its interest as a field of psycho-analytical approach is as fascinating as it is limitless.

Employing this method, the author analyzes and interprets a number of popular "day-dreams", including "City Lights", "The Grapes of Wrath", "Double Indemnity", "The Picture of Dorian Gray", "Mildred Pierce", "Spellbound", "The Seventh Veil", "Arsenic and Old Lace". Many of his interpretations are too penetrating and sound to be dismissed as merely ingenious—e.g., his analysis of the knight-clown relationship between Charlie Chaplin and his millionaire friend in "City Lights"; his examination of the economic-materialistic myth behind "The Grapes of Wrath" and his psycho-analytical breakdown of the implied elements in "Double Indemnity". On the other hand, a number of his analyses seem much too ingenious and elaborate to be convincing; for example, his over-complicated disquisition on the Retarded Mental Reflex, or Double-take, in the chapter "Schizophrenia a la mode" and his involved Freudian interpretation of Cary Grant's shenanigans in "Arsenic and Old Lace", a comedy whose Freudian implications seem hardly more subtle than the ones discoverable in "Getting Gertie's Garter"—though it's quite possible that the author of "Magic and Myth in the Movies" would find even in "Getting Gertie's Garter" food for psycho-analytical-mythological reflection.

This approach to the movies is open to certain valid criticism. One may exaggerate the magic and the myth, just as a man may persuade himself of the subtlety and intuition underlying the distressing obviousness of the woman he loves. At the same time, the value of Mr. Tyler's book as a fresh and stimulating approach to the screen can hardly be denied. It is required reading both for people who accept the movies without examination and for those who dismiss them without interest.

Ivy Loves Ivy

IT WOULD be interesting to read Parker Tyler's analysis of Marie Belloc Lowndes' "Ivy". Early in the story Ivy (Joan Fontaine), an ambitious young London matron, sets out to entrap Herbert Marshall. Since Mr. Marshall is years older than Ivy, this might suggest that the heroine was the victim of an Elektra complex. But Ivy is already married to one young man while carrying on an affair with a third, so her condition seems to shape up as a straight case of narcissism. Ivy loves Ivy. So she poisons her husband, arranges things demurely so that her second young man will hang for the murder, and then heads straight for Mr. Marshall who owns a yacht and will presumably be able to buy her all the pretty things she craves.

Probably the prettiest thing in the picture is Joan Fontaine's performance as the murderess. If anything it is a shade too pretty. Even Ivy could hardly have handed her husband an arsenic-spiked brandy as charmingly as though it were an after-dinner mint. There should be at least one point in such an experiment when the heroine's natural steeliness betrayed a glint, and it never does with Ivy. However, she is always nice to watch in her *fin de siècle* flounces and chenille dotted veils and looped and garlanded parasols. It's a very stylish period piece, even if there doesn't seem much ground for conjecture under its handsome surface.

THE THEATRE

Gielgud's Greatest Achievement Seen

By LUCY VAN GOGH

MR. GIELGUD on Monday night, responding to one of the most enthusiastic curtain-calls ever given at the Royal Alex., expressed the hope that the "scabrous" character of some of Congreve's dialogue had not distressed his Toronto audience. The adjective, which is defined as meaning "hard to handle with decency," was apt enough, but Mr. Gielgud's company had handled that dialogue with such perfection of art and good taste that few if any could have been offended in spite of the fact that the piece, written in an age when the theatre was avoided by a large majority of the English people and was almost completely under French influence, comes nearer to the French standard of the permissible in speech than perhaps any other English play except those of Wycherley.

Entertaining as it has always been considered for reading purposes, "Love for Love" exhibits far less than half of its quality until it is performed on the stage by people who understand the swagger and magnificence of the Restoration period. Mr. Gielgud's company, the men especially, left nothing to be desired in that respect. The gallery of typical portraits of a highly artificial society (it is a great mistake to suppose that our own society is much more "natural") were slightly heightened and foreshortened, but were never caricatured, as was evidenced by the fact that the magnificent short passages of naturalistic acting in which Gielgud's *Valentine* so movingly shows his true character did not seem in the least out of place.

The piece is far more difficult than "The Importance of Being Earnest," and perhaps requires a slightly greater degree of mental adjustment by the audience. Let that adjustment be made, and it is far more richly rewarding. This is one of the topmost peaks of English dramatic literature. It contains some speeches —mostly by Valentine—of supreme poetic quality, and many more of the highest comedy excellence. In construction it is an unbroken series of interest-holding situations, put in operation by a group of richly drawn characters of fascinating vigor and variety.

It is perhaps true of any absolutely great performance of a stage classic, that it leaves on the mind the impression (obviously false, since no classic can be so limited) that that is the only way in which it can possibly be performed. Mr. Gielgud's company — and notably George Hayes, John Kidd, Malcolm Keen, and we will add Cyril Ritchard and Adrianne Allen—left that impression very strongly. This is exactly what Mr. Wolfit's company did not at any time do; and one of the chief desires of this critic is to see the Gielgud group perform that "Volpone" which the Wolfit group left so shockingly unpoetic.

We confidently believe this to be the greatest performance and production that Mr. Gielgud has ever given us in Canada, exceeding considerably his "Hamlet" of a decade ago, and probably the greatest work of his career. The manner of performance makes the play appear simple, but it is the simplicity of the highest comic genius. Although it bears a marked resemblance to Molière in structure and characterization methods, it is profoundly English in its atmosphere, and the splendid settings of the Gielgud production are well designed to accent this quality.

SWIFT REVIEW

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THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CANADA'S ARMY OVERSEAS—Compiled and edited by Fred Whitcombe, Narrative by Blair Gilmour —*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.50.

A VERY considerable degree of skill is required in the selection of groups of pictures to make them tell a story and in even a greater degree to blend these picture-stories into a whole and continuing narrative. When the narrative is that of the military operations of one country, conducted on the territory of half a dozen others, both the camera and the editor are put to a very severe test. How triumphantly this test has been surmounted is demonstrated by this new volume.

It is true that Editor Whitcombe had at his disposal the many thousands of photographs made by the camera men of the Canadian Army Overseas but it would have been completely possible to have achieved an unbalanced or misleading overall effect had the taste and touch in selection been less sure. Both Fred Whitcombe and his narrator, Blair Gilmour, served and lived with these Overseas Canadians and it is obvious at once that they know what they are depicting and telling about. But even allowing for this, the remarkable nature of this whole book is not only its authenticity but the feeling which it conveys to the reader; it is an achievement of the first rank in pictorial journalism.

Apart from its artistic merit which commends it to any reader, it is to be expected that this Pictorial History will set up some new kind of Canadian sales record. Not only will everyone who served in the Canadian Army want to own a copy but relatives will like to supplement the descriptions and snapshots from overseas. And the Navy and Air Force will have some curiosity as to how the other half lived. It can possibly be still remembered that a million men and women passed through the Services in the years 1939-1945.

The Early Days

The arrangement of Messrs. Whitcombe and Gilmour's book follows the natural sequence and grouping of the events of those years, beginning with the arrival of the first troops in England in December of 1939 and the following through with life in England, with that "reconnaissance in force" — Dieppe, the move to the Mediterranean, North Africa, Sicily, Italy, the Normandy Invasion. The Pacific, too, receives notice, including the tragic affair of Hong Kong and the abortive one of Kiska; the space in general is proportioned to the importance of events covered and the time occupied in training and operations. At first glance it would appear that too much text had been provided for what is primarily a picture record but a complete reading proves how aptly the two are blended; Gilmour's quietly written narrative is exactly what is required to set off and illuminate the progressive and dramatic effect which the pictures alone convey.

Since the book is concerned with the life of a soldier, the humorous side is not overlooked but since it is also concerned with war there are pictures which are far from pretty. However, there is no unnatural emphasis on the horror for its sake alone nor any obvious attempt to shock or gratify abnormal tastes; neither is there any editorial slanting except in the wholly admirable direction of showing things as they were. That possibly is what accounts for the tremendous effectiveness of the book; it produces a depth of feeling which is achieved only by simplicity of statement. This is the way Joe Smith of the Seaforths, or the Edmontons or the Hasty Ps or the Cape Bretons drank his pint of bitter with his pals in the pubs, climbed into vehicles and landing craft, fired his weapons, marched, ran and sweated, was hit and hospitalized, went into Germany and came home. But sometimes, as the book shows as well, Joe Smith did not come home.

It may be that this record is primarily designed for the people who were there (and thousands of men are going to see what their faces looked like on some memorable days) but there is no reason why it should not command an equally wide civilian audience. Out of so many pictures, and all good ones, it is impossible to particularize but some of the photographs of the Italian campaign are supreme examples of how a photographer can combine art with pictorial recording. No individual credits are given to these Army photographers, but generous acknowledgement is made to them collectively and their names are listed; some of these names are very well known to readers of SATURDAY NIGHT and will be recognized as those of full masters of their craft. When good photography is combined with skill in selection and display and set off by a sense of the march of great events, the combination comes near to perfection.

A Book To Own

Production of the book is an excellent job considering that the price has been held to a reasonable level. The engraving is of satisfactory quality and the stock is designed for clear reproduction; the typography is clear and legible if of somewhat undistinguished design. A noteworthy feature is the cleverly designed dust jacket with title and cover picture superimposed upon a brilliant background made up of a list of Canadian fighting units. As books go today this volume may in every respect be considered an exceedingly worthwhile purchase. The photographs, which are official pictures, are reproduced through the courtesy and consent of the Department of National Defence, Ottawa. The editors, who are also the entrepreneurs, make graceful acknowledgement for assistance to a number of Army types by name, chiefly not brass.

The general level of Canadian war writing, since the participants have had time to settle down to typewriters, has been gratifyingly high. This pictorial history is a notable addition to this record of achievement.

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THE IRON PASTORAL—by John Frederick Nims—*McLeod—$3.00*
RHYMES AND VERSES—by Walter de la Mare—*Oxford—$3.75*
STONES FROM A GLASS HOUSE—by Phyllis McGinley—*Macmillans—$2.50*
CONSIDER THE YEARS—by Virginia Graham—*Clarke, Irwin—$1.50*
A WHIP FOR TIME—by Elizabeth Harrison—*Macmillans—$1.50*

FROM the periodical *New Writing* the editor, John Lehmann, has taken a hundred and thirty-five poems by seventy-one authors, mostly English, but some from the Commonwealth, the U.S.A., and various countries of Europe, that reflect the social and spiritual stresses of the last ten years. Some of the names are well-known, others almost or quite unknown to the general reader. The variety of themes and treatment is as great; reflection, indignation, pity, enjoyment, levity, lament. A common quality of great interest is the attention to technique that is evident also in the renewed interest in translation. The period of experiment is not closed, but the tendency is rather towards consolidation of what has proved useful in previous experiments.

E. HARRISON

Most of the poems are in fairly regular form, and many of them have taken up the appeal made long ago by Keats for a broader, more varied, and more flexible use of rhyme. There is an increasing tendency to space the images and make explicit their connection, with more consideration for the common reader than was fashionable a few years ago. The deliberate study of musical effects is reaching a complexity that makes poetry once more a skilled craft; indeed one feels at moments that some of these are poets rather by will than by impulse; not altogether a bad thing. The collection is clear evidence that English poetry is once more a living art, not hanging on to the fringes of life, but penetrating the whole of it.

The outstanding quality of Raymond Souster's poetry is directness. His images are as a rule simple and immediate; this does not mean that they lack imaginative force, it means that we are likely to say not "how unexpected!" but "how accurate!", as in the comparison of bombers to gulls, colts, and leeches, or the observation of the "matted sunshine coming down through the trees". This directness, moreover, does not imply a naive simplicity of approach; indeed his thought moves characteristically by opposition and contrast; to put it crudely, when he sees something white he does not simply enjoy the whiteness or think of other white things, but immediately and with equal force remembers blackness and black things. This movement gives a sense of space and balance to even short poems, and provides such unexpected and illuminating twists as "the mask of goodness laid on the face" of a sleeping girl.

The poet who chooses the way of allusiveness and indirection can at least count, if all else fails, on a respectful suspicion that he may be a singularly deep young man; the poet who aims at directness must rely on clarity, intensity, and music. When these fail, he simply falls flat. This happens occasionally to Mr. Souster, most often in the attempt to express private youthful emotions. It augurs well for his future development that these inadequacies are least apparent in his most objective poems. His use of place names, not with a portentous flourish but with a natural and unself-conscious ease, is a minor but pleasing point that bears out the impression that he regards the external world as something existing in its own right, not merely to provide subjects for poetic contemplation.

Solid Harmony

John Frederick Nims writes with a dense and deliberate art which enriches as well as adorns his theme. It is poetry more of thought than of emotion. His fancy will play, with a beautifully firm touch, about clocks, for example, or bits of glass, or dollar bills, at once extending the reader's imaginative experience, and exhilarating him by the dexterous choice of words and the solid harmony of the lines. He has learned the art, still too often neglected, of spacing and timing his effects to match the attention of the reasonably alert and intelligent reader. The tone is frequently witty, sometimes satiric; his touch is sure enough to use colloquial idiom for an increase rather than a slackening of tension.

The most attractive groups are the second, which gave the book its name, and the third, a group of war poems displaying a deeper resonance. The second group is a fine example of the disciplined play of imagination over various scenes, from the seashore and the city, mostly neither extolling nor condemning, but turning a scene about in the mind, and appreciating its various aspects as forms of life.

Walter de la Mare's poems for children have been collected from eleven earlier volumes into a book of convenient size and clear print, with drawings by Elinore Blaisdell. The collection sets one marvelling again at the unfailing magic of the man, the variety of mood and manner, the lightness and daring of touch, the freshness and directness of insight, the delicate handling that turns a trifle into a jewel. Here is no confection by pattern or formula, but an inexhaustible series of separate creations, each of them manifesting his singular power of throwing himself completely into an instant, with all his senses alert.

Jaunty Rhythm

Phyllis McGinley and Virginia Graham have invaded with equal success, though with widely different manner, the field of light verse which in the years before Dorothy Parker was generally considered a masculine preserve. In Phyllis McGinley's poems the effects are more obvious, the rhythms more jaunty, with less variety, less finish, less emotional depth, in a word, less literary quality. The writing is hasty, careless, and often superficial, but almost always amusing. Her work has a high-spirited merriment and a fine gusto that recall Barham, Gilbert, and Kipling; and the slapstick she brandishes has often a good sharp nail in the end. In more serious mood, she is capable not only of penetrating satire, but also, as in the poem on the bombing of Hamburg, of an arresting honesty and directness.

Virginia Graham's poems, taken chiefly from Punch over the years 1938-1946, are arranged to reflect aspects of English life over that period. They have the effortless and unobtrusive dexterity of long tradition and wide and interested reading, the perfection of colloquial ease that marks a writer who knows that he shares the background, the interests, the experiences of his public. Some of them handle trifles with a mock-serious absorption, and a deliberately mild ripple of amusement; some by cool urbanity, a civilized sense of proportion, and a sort of affectionate impatience, make mock of really serious trials and discomforts; still others, with a quietly devastating irony, prick popular bubbles of selfishness and sham; a few, without losing the pervading lightness of touch, are delicate expressions of genuine pity and sympathy.

The poems of the war years are particularly interesting. They are admirable examples, both in form and in substance, of the liberating effect of a tradition, a convention, a discipline, so fully and deliberately accepted that one is free to indulge without reserve one's private feelings, secure in the knowledge that of course one will do, none the less, what one ought to do. No better illustration has appeared of that profoundly civilized quality of the English, that curious combination of immersion in and detachment from affairs, that by sheer force of character can let the wind out of any bogey, and cut any disaster down to size where something can be done about it.

Mrs. Harrison brings to her writing a keen pictorial sense, a balanced mind, and the ability to sustain an image. Her vocabulary is varied without being far-fetched; there is ease and variety in the movement of the verse and the handling of rhyme, with a direct and sensitive expression of private moods and wider group experience.

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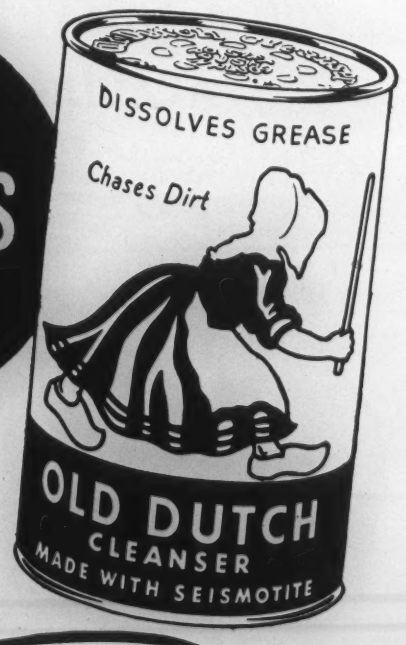

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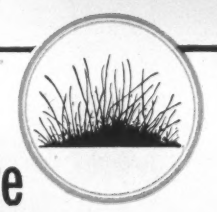

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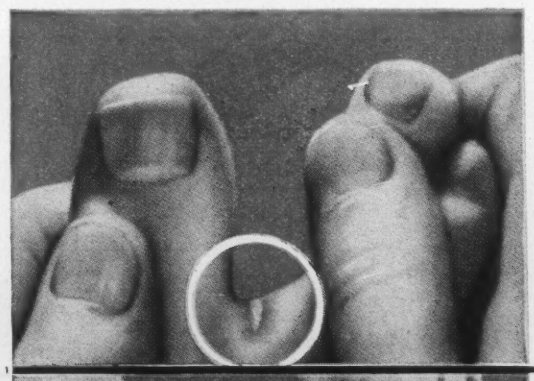

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WORLD OF WOMEN

University Women Visit Canada For First Postwar Conference

By ALLAN ANDERSON

EXACTLY 70 years ago, in 1877, two women, Jessie Comfort of St. Catharines and Margaret Anne Mills of Hamilton, were the first of their sex to graduate from the University of Toronto. They graduated, as it were, by remote control, for it took another seven years of manoeuvring before women got within even earshot of a lecture room. In 1884 the aloof university authorities gave in and allowed women to sit in a room adjoining one of the lecture rooms, with the doors open between the two so that the members of the fair sex might hear with their own ears each precious word of professorial wisdom.

But the mere opening of those doors did the trick. As one more proof of the currently popular "Never underestimate the power of a woman", it will be possible during this summer of 1947 to go back to that same university and see the full advantage women have taken of their opportunity. In August, Canadian university women will act as host to the first postwar gathering of the International Federation of University Women, the world organization of university women.

Canada, a rather popular country for conventions, has never before welcomed to its shores a more distinguished group of women. It is rather interesting to speculate about the decision of the I.F.U.W. to come to Canada and what that decision signifies. This will be the first time the triennial conference has ever been held outside Europe.

It is necessarily an indication that the status of intellectual life amongst women in Canada and the United States is highly regarded elsewhere in the world. It is also a compliment to the aid given Europe by Canadian women during the war. Then, of course, there is the very practical fact that, for women from poverty-stricken European countries, Canada is a much cheaper place to come to than the United States.

For Canadian Women

But still more important, from a Canadian point of view, is just what the visit of accomplished and internationally-known women from various parts of the world will do for Canadian women. The Canadian Federation of University Women has within its fold four thousand members, a very fair number of whom are modest housewives. The percentage of housewives amongst particularly the European delegations is relatively much lower.

Even though few members, all told, of the Canadian Federation of University Women will meet their fellow university graduates at the I.F.U.W. conference, there well may be a kind of chain reaction. It will be impossible to drop five hundred of the world's brightest women in Toronto for five days beginning August 11 without the ripples of that impact being felt catalytically amongst all the women university graduates belonging to the C.F.U.W., a list that comprises, generally speaking, the leading women in the country.

Converging on Toronto from twenty-six different countries are women who are the busiest and most successful persons in their individual countries. Amongst them are executives, scientists, writers, politicians, administrators and doctors. As an example: Jessie Marguerite Bowie, who has been a barrister-at-law in Great Britain, proprietor of a firm of insurance brokers, a member of the Ministry of Labor's Minimum Wage Board, the person responsible for the welfare of Britons in air raid shelters during the war, and has recently been with U.N.R.R.A. as head of the Contributed Supplies Unit.

Metaphysics, Too

Side by side with Miss Bowie will be metaphysical individuals such as Miss Piloo Nanavutty who has been combatting illiteracy in India while translating ancient Indian prayers and working on a book about William Blake, who himself was much interested in the prophetic writings of the East. There will be a good sprinkling of women who have fought oppression in two wars: Mlle. Jeanne Chaton was in a German prison when she was fourteen, and has just been awarded the Croix de Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur for her underground work in the second World War — efforts, incidentally, that aided Canadian prisoners held by the Germans in France.

Basically much of the work to be done at the conference will constitute a reorganization and resumption of pre-war committee work. The International Federation of University Women has been absorbed, since its founding in 1919, in various phases of activity. It has stressed its role in the promotion of intellectual cooperation throughout the world; it has followed closely the discoveries and achievements of its key members; it has used its power to break discrimination against women wherever it finds it; and it has pushed a number of pet little projects. One of these resulted in the issuing of an elaborate "Dictionary of Academic Terms" which makes sense out of the welter of confusing terms that abound in the academic worlds of different countries. For instance, professor emeritus in North America refers to a retired professor whereas in France it denotes a distinguished professor.

Much of the work of the conference will be done in special groups, which will range all the way from art and archaeology to population problems. A large number of the women are coming to Canada bent on finding out how Canadians handle housing problems, child welfare and how our economy is

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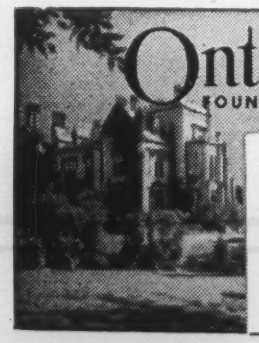

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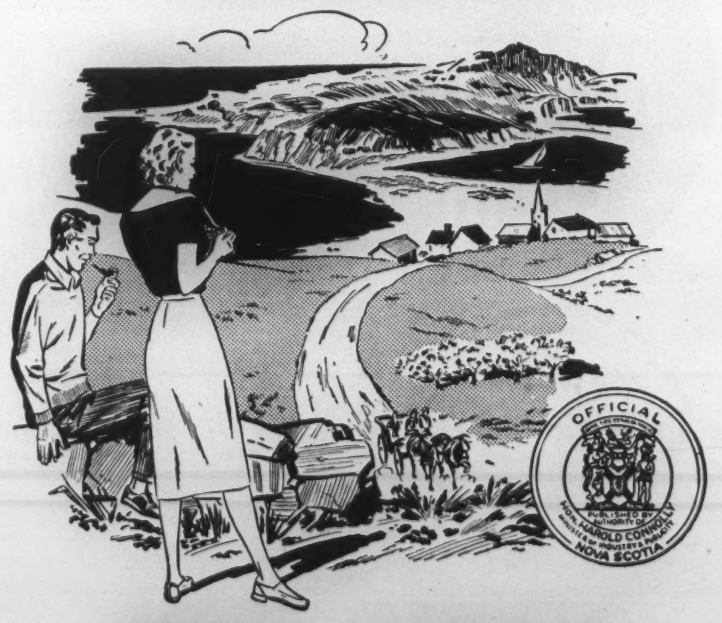

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planned. Some of this ardor is bound to be cooled when it is found that in many cases the only avenue of approach open is a blind one. In any event, more than three hundred women will get together in sixteen different groups to consider the latest developments and explorations in a wide variety of fields.

The last triennial conference of the I.F.U.W. was held at Stockholm where the women were greeted officially by the state in the person of the Crown Prince and a special State Opera. There have been murmurings about the rather indifferent attitude of Canadian authorities to the present conference but by the time it gets under way official attention may be awakened.

But whatever official reaction is, certainly for well-informed Canadian women, this I.F.U.W. Conference will prove a source of great intellectual stimulation. In the hot August days in Toronto, Janey Canuck, B.A., is sure to have her work cut out for her keeping up intellectually with the Miss and Mrs. Joneses from Europe, the United States, South America, South Africa, India and Australia.

Even the smaller countries are represented: Egypt, the Philippines, Finland, Luxembourg. Women are coming to Canada from Austria and Italy. They all will be here for a serious purpose and that serious purpose, for once, is not simply domestic science and child welfare. In fact, domestic science is left out of this conference. The keynote of the gathering—of the kind of conference it will be—is rather adequately summed up in the leading address which is being given by Dr. Frances Moran, a distinguished Irish scholar and legal expert. She will discuss the new areas of international law opened up by the Nuremberg Trials.

• •

Esoteric Idiom of Critic's Row

By LOUISE STONE

"I WENT to hear young Myra Trazom's piano recital Wednesday night," Ellen told Marion as they walked down the tree-shaded street to their own shopping section, bent on week-end supplies.

"Did you enjoy it?" Marion asked.

"'Enjoy' isn't the right word," Ellen replied. "I was transported. I thought I had never heard such inspired and exquisite piano music. Everybody else seemed to feel the same way—I never saw an audience so carried away, so entranced by the sheer magic of genius."

"You certainly sound enthusiastic," Marion commented.

"I came home in a state of beatification that lasted until I read the newspapers next day. The music critics' write-ups put a different slant on it."

"It's wonderful how they hit the nail on the head, isn't it?"

"Isn't it? I discovered my miracle-player lacked a precise linear technique, owed emotional response to studied effects, was even remotely derivative."

"Good heavens," Marion ejaculated, "are you absolutely sure?"

"Something like that. Another critic went even further."

"He probably knows more than the other," Marion observed. "What did he say?"

"'The tripping, rippling fantasy,' he said, 'was a blithering caprice of tonal art.'"

"Blithering? What does that mean?"

"I don't know, but I've been thinking about it. I've decided it's a form of blathering."

"Probably."

"Anyway, I decided I needed to have my mind processed. So I asked Henry about it.

"'Henry,' I said, 'I hate to feel that I'm wrong in my judgment. How does one get to be a critic?'"

"'What kind of critic do you want to be?' Henry asked.

"'Well,' I said, 'I shouldn't have been so impressed by Myra Trazom. I know that she's a marvel, but it sounds so unsophisticated to say so.'

"'You mean,' Henry said, 'that you are afraid to praise too highly for fear of sounding unknowing?'

"That's it,' I said. 'Good critics believe that nobody can be very good.'

"'Perhaps they become confused by the obvious,' Henry said.

"'Henry,' I said, 'you're just evading my question.'

"'Not at all,' Henry said. 'You want to know how to appear knowing. Very well, here are the rules: First, keep your values unresolved. Second, be ambiguous unless it's a professional artist, in which case you're safe to praise him. Third, describe music in terms of painting or literature, using pretentious phrases, remote comparisons. Fourth, omit commas, periods and verbs. If nobody understands your stuff, you have your public at your mercy.'

"'I don't think I could bring myself to do that, Henry,' I said.

"'Then perhaps you'd rather be a critic with a listening ear and an understanding heart, one who knows what's what and says exactly what he thinks?'

"'That sounds awfully attractive,' I said.

"'From what you tell me about the concert, you're well on your way,' Henry said. 'When I want an opinion of an artist, I'll ask for yours. For a judgment free from bias, for straight good sense and honest perception, I'll depend on you,' he said, 'so don't worry any more about it.'"

"A lovely tribute," Marion said.

"Yes," Ellen replied, "and realizing now the accuracy of my judgment, I venture the opinion that Henry is absolutely right."

• •

THINK NOTHING OF IT

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MAY RICHSTONE

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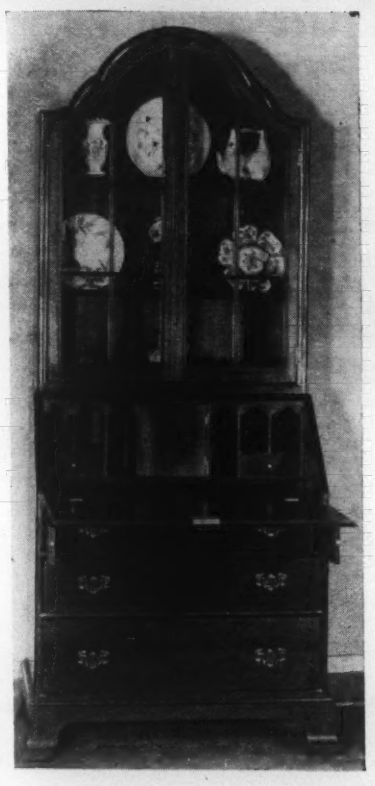

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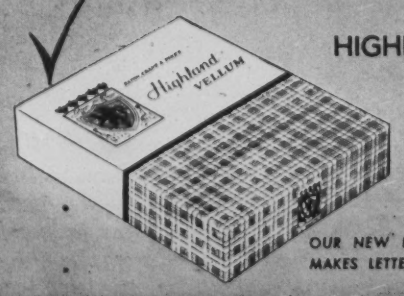

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LONDON LETTER

Piccadilly Circus Is Its Old Self Again Now that Eros Is Back

By P. O'D.

London.

PICCADILLY Circus is once again its old self, or as nearly as anyone could reasonably expect. Eros is back on the top of his familiar fountain, poised as lightly and gracefully as ever on one foot, while with outstretched arm he holds a new and shining aluminium bow.

During the war he was "evacuated" like so many other refugee children, and Piccadilly Circus seemed a dull place without him, without that note of gaiety and youth which he so charmingly strikes. Now that he is back, we can only hope that he will long rest there undisturbed, a symbol of joy and beauty in this drab and dangerous world.

Five thousand Londoners or more stood in the rain to see the return of Eros and to listen to the speeches, of which the principal one was given by Sir Alfred Munnings, President of the Royal Academy. It was a good speech, as such things go, but in the rain there seemed to be rather a lot of it. However, he had an interesting story to tell—of the sculptor, that great but decidedly temperamental genius Alfred Gilbert, of his constant rows with the authorities, of his financial difficulties, of his self-imposed exile to Bruges, and of his return, a very old man, in 1932 to be knighted by King George V.

The crowd listened with characteristic patience. Then, at the very end of the ceremony, the rain-clouds rolled away, and the sun came out to make the little silvery figure gleam like a jewel. It seemed a happy omen.

Naturally enough, some of the old controversies that once raged about Eros have been revived, though in a very mild and academic spirit. I say "naturally," for there has always been something a little dubious about Eros. In the first place, no one seems to know why he was ever given such a name, for he was not intended to represent the god of love—not that sort of love, anyway. He was intended to express the gratitude of the nation for the philanthropic activities of the good Earl of Shaftesbury, whose family name has been bestowed on the nearby Shaftesbury Avenue.

With all due deference to the inspiration of Gilbert, it is difficult to think of any figure that would seem to have less to do with human misery and the alleviation of it than this delightfully gay little lad with the bow. But, whatever pedantic people may have thought then, there is no reason why we should stint our gratitude now. If Gilbert had given us instead some moving and mournful figure or group in accord with the purpose of the memorial, it is not likely that all those thousands would have stood cheering in the rain to see it come home again. They have had enough of that sort of thing. They want to be cheered up.

Dignity Isn't Enough

Now that the Civil Service is having to undertake so many new duties and such heavy responsibilities—now that it is having to run the country, in fact, for that is what it practically amounts to — it was inevitable that sooner or later there should be a demand for greatly increased salaries at the higher levels. That demand has come, and it is said to be causing grave concern in the Cabinet and especially to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will have to find the money.

Actually the salaries of the higher Civil Servants are low—compared, that is, to the sort of salaries paid for work of similar complexity and importance in commerce. I remember talking many years ago to the head of a great City company about the appointment of two eminent Civil Servants to his Board. I recall that he seemed very much amused at the surprise they had expressed at the size of the salaries paid to his departmental managers—four or five times what they themselves received in the Service. He reminded them that theirs was a much more dignified sort of job, a remark which apparently they regarded as not in the best of taste. Fortunately, the directorial fees were of a soothing fatness.

What has helped to bring the present demand to a head has been the scale of salaries paid to the members of the various Boards which are taking over control of the nationalized industries. The highest paid Civil Servant is Sir Edward Bridges, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and the official head of the Civil Service. He gets £3,750 a year. But Lord Hyndley, chairman of the Coal Board, gets £8,000, and the members of the Board get £5,000 each.

Obviously something will have to be done to even things up a little better. Dignity and security are all very well in their way, but there is a lot to be said for more money in hand—and the higher Civil Servants are saying it. There is even talk of a demand that their salaries should be doubled. Not unreasonable perhaps, but rather a dangerous breach in the Government's defences against wage and salary increases. The Socialist back-benchers are likely to take a very grim view of it.

A Fitting Memorial

Not often is the memory of an editor honored by the establishment of his home as a sort of national memorial. Not often are editors so fortunate as to leave that sort of memory or to have possessed that sort of house. But then Mr. J. L. Garvin was a very remarkable editor, and "Gregories," his home at Beaconsfield, a very remarkable house. It is not only a beautiful old house, but it was once owned by Edmund Burke. Among its guests have been Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Fox, and many other great men who were Burke's friends.

"Gregories" has been bought by Mr. Walter Hutchinson, the publisher. He is handing it over to trustees, who are to decide how best it can be used as a memorial and in the general interests of journalism and literature. In the meantime he is appointing a committee to look after the house and especially after Mr. Garvin's fine library of about 25,000 books, which is to be kept intact. He is also trying to find an elderly retired journalist of the right scholarly type, who would like to live there and act as caretaker. It seems a very pleasant sort of assignment.

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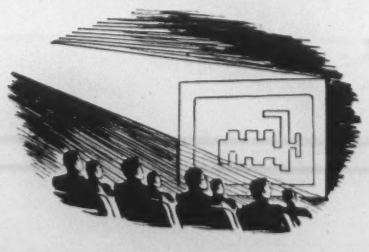
Continuing leadership for that expansion is assured by the increasing numbers of skilled craftsmen and highly qualified professional men now being supplied by our training centres, schools and universities.

Technical training in the armed forces became a great educational enterprise. Today student veterans swell the ranks of Canada's apprentices and scholars. Thousands who ordinarily would never do so are now taking vocational training in special centres, schools and "on the job" training in industry.

For years the proportion of our population attending university has been high compared with other countries. Today university enrolment is by far the greatest in our history; the number of undergraduate veterans alone is equal to the *total* full-time Canadian university enrolment of pre-war years.



Utilizing such modern educational aids as films and radio, Canada's secondary schools today offer a greater variety of courses—including technical, commercial, agricultural—to provide fuller scope for varying interests and talents. In addition, more Canadians than ever now are taking extension courses, attending night classes.

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THE OTHER PAGE

We'll Know Better Next Time

By FLORIS McLAREN

SHE had expected to find the town changed, but not, she thought as she walked down the street on the first evening of her visit, changed as much as this. She had last seen it in the autumn of '42, crowded with soldiers and construction workers for the Canol and the Highway, unhappy boys from Georgia and Texas shivering in the northern wind. There had been hardly a likeness then to the pre-war village of summer tourists and winter isolation. Now the strangers were gone, but the town looked battered and shabby, like a house occupied by successive families of renters.

She was almost opposite the fence before she saw the thin old man crouched over the flower-bed. She hesitated a moment, wondering if she could walk quietly by and escape, then he straightened up and saw her.

She saw the pale blue eyes peer and blink then focus in recognition. The voice was the high monotone she remembered, but uncertain now with age. She moved forward and met the hand he carefully wiped on his trousers.

Yes, I just got in this morning. Yes, just back for a visit. Yes, it's been a long time; the town is certainly changed. (Oh Lord, she thought, *he* hasn't changed. You were always stuck for at least half an hour if he cornered you.)

"Your garden looks well." *Liar*, she thought to herself as she said it. Four days ago she had left the gardens of the Coast. May, and the bulbs over the lilac fading, but the peonies and rhododendron bursting with color, the rock gardens spilling purple and yellow and rose, the laburnum and chestnut blooms shading the streets and the dogwood and honeysuckle banking the roads. The journey had been a journey backward in season. These thin seedlings he was transplanting into bare flowerbeds, whipped by the evening wind, were unbearably sad.

His long unhappy face did not brighten. "Not much use gardening nowadays. Used to be some nice flower gardens in the town." (She knew. She remembered them.) "Tourists took pictures and wrote letters about them. That was before the army came."

"Oh, yes." She took a tentative step or two away. His voice caught her, pinned her down.

"You've seen the gravel?"

"You mean on the streets?"

"Streets . . . everywhere. They did that . . . the army fellows. They had machines as big as houses. Unloaded them from barges out in the bay and drove them around town day and night. Hauled gravel from the river-bed and spread it two feet deep on all the streets and vacant lots. Not fine gravel either, mind you. Stones the size of eggs . . . some of them even big as your fists. Makes the town look like a camp."

It was true, she thought. It used to be a green town; now the fields and roadside that had been tall with grass and buttercups were hidden by the gravel. It gave the town a curiously impermanent look, as though it sat on a river-bed waiting for the spring floods. The small fenced yards with lawns and flowerbeds, were struggling islands of survival.

"Why did they do it?" she asked curiously.

"Drainage." He snorted the word. "So they said. Never stopped to think it buried all the town watermains under five feet of the stuff. How do we get down to them now if they break? The town tried to buy a bulldozer when the army moved out; figured they could go ahead and clear some of the rocks off. The army wouldn't sell one. Shipped them all back outside . . . for scrap, probably."

He moved nearer to the fence. His eyes were watering in the wind. "They didn't care about the town. Mrs. Booth rented them her store for a mess hall. They promised to take care of the fixtures. One day she walked by in time to see her new showcase that cost her a hundred dollars broken up and thrown out the back door. She went to the Major to see about it. He didn't know anything about it. What do you think of that!"

She thought: They had to find quarters almost overnight for a thousand men, and feed them. The vacant lots were mudholes in winter. Mrs. Booth probably got a very good rent for her store.

"Well, it's all been hard . . . " she said vaguely, moving away.

"See that lot across the street." The voice was inexorable. "They had a welding shop there. Welding and hammering going on all night. Kept me awake. They knocked down my fence twice in one week backing their bulldozers out to turn around. The last time they ran right across my fence and knocked off a corner of the porch." His hand trembled as he pointed. "They fixed up the porch and the fence for me, but the lilac bush my wife had been nursing along for three years . . . they ran right over that. She'd been hoping it would bloom that spring."

The tears in his eyes were not from the wind, she realized. They were tears of regret for the green town and the lilac bush; tears of anger at the gravel and the invaded privacy; at youth and arrogant strength against which age could oppose only quivering resentment.

"I really must go along," she said firmly. "I'm so glad to have seen you . . . "

His voice rose against the wind as she moved away.

"You know what the town's going to do next time, don't you?" he said.

"Next time?" She stopped and whispered it. "Next time."

"We won't let them in," he said. His voice strengthened. "The city council will pass an ordinance. They'll have to keep their camps and their machines all outside the city limits." For the first time he smiled at her, triumphantly.

She moved down the street. His voice followed her, coming in snatches against the wind.

"Yes sir, they won't get in here again. The next time we're going to know better."

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Who's frozen in my lovely house.

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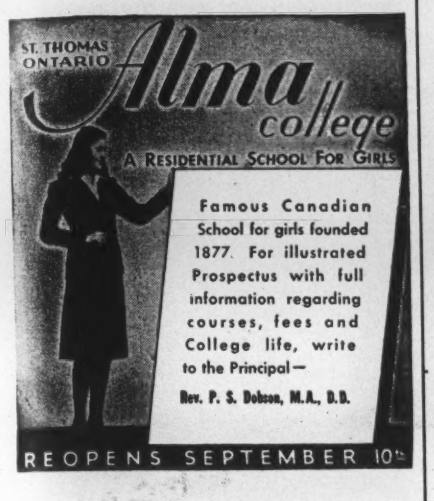
His heart by blandishments we'll thaw:
And you will make his eyes to swim,
And we shall both move in with him.

There shall we sit with him at table
And be as mean as we are able:
Loudly we'll drink and masticate—
And maybe he'll evacuate.

By day we'll hunt among the brakes
For frogs and nasty little snakes,
And bear them home, alive or dead,
To hide them in the rascal's bed.

When he is driven out, or mad,
We'll rest from all the toil we've had.
If this appeals to you, my dove,
Then live with me and be my love.

J. E. PARSONS.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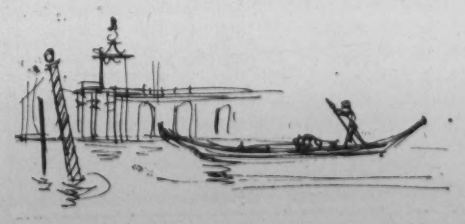

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World Trade Expansion Britain's Main Hope

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

The grim position of Britain's dollar must be faced. At the recent rate of spending, says Mr. Marston, the U.S. loan will not even last through 1947 and despite all efforts the export figure is just about the same as it was in 1938.

A gradual drifting towards insolvency, when drastic cuts of foods and vital raw materials would be necessary, must be avoided. The only really constructive alternative a world-wide expansion of trade—seems at present remote.

London.

THE Marshall Plan gave the British Government a brief psychological respite from the problem of the dollar deficit, but very soon the situation has to be faced fairly and squarely. There is no guarantee whatever that further U.S. aid will be available in time to overcome the immediate dollar crisis, and the temporary deferment of consideration of dollar-import cuts was generally regarded as a serious mistake. Nor is there any sign that the Government, having changed its mind, has seriously tackled the problem of the enormous debit. The program for the 12 months beginning in July indicates some indeterminate reduction in imports of tobacco, petrol, newsprint and films, but it is still tinkering with a problem which can bring catastrophe next year.

Well over half of the U.S. loan to Britain had been drawn by the end of June. Of the $3,750,000,000 granted as a "line of credit," $600,000,000 was drawn in the second half of 1946; in the first half of 1947 the drawings totalled $1,450,000,000; thus $1,700,000,000, was left. Should drawings continue at the rate of the second quarter of the year the loan would not even last through 1947.

The Exchange Equalization Account holds about £600,000,000 in gold and dollars. Over and above that sum (assuming that the authorities are willing to let it go, until, perhaps, the situation of the spring of 1941, when Britain had less than £1,000,000 in credit, is repeated) the only alternatives are balancing overseas trade, or further U.S. aid on absolutely any terms on which it is offered. However the matter may be viewed, it is grim indeed, but that is no excuse for not facing realities.

The export prospect is frankly discouraging. The sellers' market at home is unabated, but an international trading nation is dependent on the world markets, without which it cannot pay for essential imports; and the world markets in the export field are a doubtful factor. Sir Stafford Cripps's warning that "the sellers' market is disappearing" is substantiated by numerous advices from the textile, chemical, light, engineering, and other trades, which complain particularly that the flood of U.S. exports has completely changed the attitude of buyers in South Africa, India, South America, and other markets. Not only delivery dates, a serious obstruction hitherto, but now prices, are all in favor of the Americans.

Change in 18 Months

Britain's much-publicized export target is 75 per cent by volume above the levels of 1938. The target was precisely formulated more than 18 months ago, and the costs of imports (particularly U.S. imports since the abandonment of price controls) have in the meantime risen

(Continued on Next Page)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Economic Revival, Not Relief

By P. M. RICHARDS

IN view of all the forecasts of recession, business activity in Canada has been holding up surprisingly well so far. But now it is showing signs of sagging, as a result of high prices caused by high production costs that have tended to outrun public purchasing power, and because of loss of confidence in the export outlook due to the dollar-shortage crisis in Europe. The latter situation was pointed up last week by an announcement by Trade Minister MacKinnon that increased austerity for Britain to offset her highly adverse balance of trade and too-rapid loss of U.S. dollars will involve a reduction of imports from Canada. It was indicated that newsprint, tobacco, apples, and many commodities in the luxury goods class may be affected. Though no doubt Canada could sell all her export newsprint in the United States and South America, the thought of losing the long-established British market for newsprint is very unwelcome to Canadian producers.

Pessimists say that Canadian business activity cannot continue very long at recent high levels and that when the break comes it will be all the more severe because of the delay. Besides consumer resistance to high prices, they point to the evidences that business has largely completed its postwar rebuilding of inventories and that the number of products which have been hard to get is steadily becoming smaller. But the biggest adverse factors, especially for Canada so dependent on export markets, are Europe's critical shortage of means of payment and its disappointingly small progress in economic recovery. It is the latter factor which implementation of the so-called Marshall Plan is intended to correct.

Only Course Which Offers Hope

The Marshall proposal, it should be emphasized, is not meant to give Europe relief from distress caused by shortages of day-to-day consumer supplies, so much as to finance a practical and coordinated plan of economic revival in Europe, provided that such a plan is worked out by the European nations themselves and is acceptable to the United States.

Economic revival, rather than relief, is the only course which offers any hope of remedying Europe's troubles. Europe is in economic chaos because its system of production and exchange has broken down, or has been destroyed by the war, and before Europe can support itself again that system must be revived. However difficult it may be to win agreement on a plan that the United States will approve, there is no other course open. Relief, however necessary for immediate survival, can be harmful if continued overlong, since it tends to result in postponement of the task of economic restoration.

Britain, at least, recognizes the fact that loans and credits, no matter how generously given and thankfully received, do not provide any permanent solution of Europe's problems. This is evidenced by the recent declaration of Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, that "the supreme need is to find a way of balancing the vast productive power of America against the sadly diminished productive power of Europe, until such time as that balance is capable of being righted."

Sir Stafford said that postponement of correction would aggravate the unbalance, and added: "If, for instance, America loans the rest of the world, say, ten billion dollars to be repaid in ten years time, it only postpones the unbalance, for at the end of ten years not only will the current unbalance have to be met but also the unbalance accumulated through the operation of the loan. Immense loans so far granted by the United States to the rest of the world, whilst achieving their primary object of relieving human suffering and helping rehabilitation, have also made it possible for American exports to continue to be distributed all over the world; but they have not removed the fundamental cause of the unbalance, and there is a very obvious limit to the continuance of that process."

Credits Must Be Repaid in Goods

Credits must eventually be repaid in goods if there is not to be general repudiation, as Sir Stafford Cripps pointed out. Hence it is essential, to make this repayment possible and to maintain a healthy business relationship between lending and borrowing countries, that the productive efficiency of the borrowers must be not only restored but raised to a new high level, and this as soon as possible. This would be in the long-term interests of the creditor countries as well as the debtors, since otherwise there would be a continuance of chaotic economic conditions which might eventually lead to a renewal of war.

The tentative U.S. offer of aid to Europe (which of course must be approved by Congress before it can become effective) included Soviet Russia and Russia's satellites but has been rejected by them. This, the satellites must feel, is like shooting at Santa Claus when he is about to descend one's chimney, and is scarcely likely to make them love their master more.

Questions are being raised in Congress as to the capacity of the United States to finance European recovery to the extent of the $25 billion envisaged in the original Marshall Plan discussions. Now it is suggested that much less than this may be required, perhaps as little as $8 billion. Whatever the amount, to win approval by Congress the plan will probably have to provide a guarantee that the money will be spent for rebuilding European industry, transport, power systems and agriculture on a continental scale. Congress is not likely to support a piecemeal recovery plan.

B.C. Hopes to Hold European Fish Markets and Extend American Ones

Canada's fish exports are continuing at prosperous wartime levels in spite of competition once more from European fishermen. B.C. hopes to keep a good percentage of the overseas markets gained during the war, when 80 per cent of salmon catches went to Britain and Europe, and also to expand exports on the American continents. Europe's need for butter, vitaminized margarine and fish oils when supplies were not obtainable from Denmark and Norway has led to the development of a prosperous fish-oil industry. Salmon, B.C.'s main catch, brings employment to 23,000 men and women, mainly in canneries. Within 24 hours of reaching . . .

. . . canneries, fish are cleaned, cooked and canned; every scrap is used: head, tail and fins become fish oil, insides are used for fish meal for commercial fertilizers and cattle feed, and from the liver comes vitamin oil. For the fishermen a good salmon run, such as is expected this year, means large profits; a boat-owner with a capital investment of $15,000 makes a clear $2,000 and shares the cannery profits with the seven-man crew. Good catches in July and August may bring boat-owners from $5,000 . . .

. . . to $40,000. Seine nets, with which most Pacific salmon is caught, are 1,400 feet long, 55 feet deep and cost from $2,000 to $4,000. They catch up to 5,000 salmon at a time. To enable the fish to get to their spawning grounds over man-made obstacles, "fish ladders" are being built in several parts of the West Coast Province. In top picture, salmon are being moved to a conveyor belt at one of B.C.'s salmon canning plants; above, Indians packing canned salmon for overseas shipment. Herring is the second largest Pacific coast catch: the lower picture shows fishermen's . . .

—Photos, National Film Board

. . . nets churning herring as purse seine net is drawn tighter. Indians are given right to use beach or drag seines at the mouth of rivers or streams. At the present time British Columbia's fisheries account for approximately 40 per cent of Canada's annual $100,000,000 fishing industry.

(*Continued from Page* 26)

greatly, the values of exports not so much.

Political and Economic Planning and other responsible bodies have urged that the quantum of exports should be nearer double that of pre-war years. But, even after a praiseworthy effort following the drastic cuts enforced by the fuel crisis, the export volume is now just about the same as in 1938. (The volume of imports, despite record values, is only about three-quarters.) How is the increase to be achieved, in the short time left before the crisis? If there is an answer to that question it has not yet been found: not by industry, nor by the Government, nor by the many advisers who urge the need for it.

It was presumably with this situation in mind that the Government gave its blessing, immediate and wholehearted, to the Marshall Plan for the rehabilitation of Europe. But it did not need Mr. Snyder's "indiscretion" to inform Europe that the U.S. Administration was committed to nothing in Europe; that no "plan" had actually been evolved; and that even when some proposal had been worked out among the Europeans themselves and accepted by the U.S. authorities there was no guarantee —perhaps not even a likelihood— that Congress would accept it.

Varying Viewpoints

The Americans do not all see the problem from the same angle, and it is understandable if the public and many of its representatives in Congress look on the expenditure of something like £1,000,000,000 a year on foreign aid with a different eye from that of the big exporters, whose great anxiety is that saturation of the home market will leave them without sufficient outlets for their goods.

At an estimate which is not reckoned particularly cautious, it will be the year-end before Congress can be persuaded—if it can be persuaded at all—to pass any substantial measure for aid to Britain or anywhere else, and it would be reckless gambling to consume dollars meanwhile on the assumption that such aid would be forthcoming.

Therefore, Britain has to grapple with her own problem herself. She has, first and foremost, to economize dollars so that the loans will last some way into 1948—it is too late to hope that they can be extended into 1949, as originally scheduled. That is an obvious precautionary measure.

Secondly, she has to reorient her export trade so that it produces the maximum in hard currency: textiles, for instance, are being more urgently directed to North and South America, Sweden, Switzerland, and Portugal, in the present allocation period.

Thirdly, she has to review her whole economy, with a view to a general expansion of her export industries, including — indeed, primarily—coal, so that their contribution comes somewhere near to the 175 per cent minimum objective; which means that they must have priority for capital re-equipment, materials and labor.

Finally, if there is still a deficit, and no visible aid is forthcoming, imports will have, willy-nilly, to be resolutely cut.

The one thing to be avoided is a drift towards insolvency until the cut in imports on a large scale comes not from choice but from necessity. Indiscriminate reductions, of food and vital raw materials and essential items, would spell ruin for a country in Britain's position.

The constructive alternative is an expansion of world trade such as the Geneva Conference set out to achieve, which would make a big expansion of exports a practical possibility. But not many people have faith in that solution any longer.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Thompson-Lundmark Is Resuming; Former N.W.T. Gold Producer

By JOHN M. GRANT

JUST what the Northwest Territories promise in the way of future gold output has still to be determined, however, back in 1941 there were six producing mines, but due to wartime conditions there was a gradual suspension of milling and other activities. Today in the Yellowknife district, centre of mining activity in the Territories, two mines are producing gold at present, with others being developed to the production stage. Now, a former producer, Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines, in the Thompson Lake area, about 35 miles northeast of Yellowknife, is expected to again join the production ranks in September.

•

A 100-125 ton capacity mill was in operation at Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines for two years until September, 1943, when shortages of labor and materials caused suspension of activities. The rehabilitation of the property has been underway for some time, along with dewatering operations. A crosscut from the Fraser shaft to the Kim shaft, a distance of approximately 2,500 feet, is expected to be completed by the time milling is resumed. Underground work is reported ahead of schedule and when milling commences ore will come from the Kim dump and the Fraser vein, from which production so far has been secured. While the mill was in operation, the Fraser vein produced 73,250 tons yielding $1,837,000, or a net recovery of better than $25 per ton, from which an operating profit of $786,000 resulted, and a diamond drilling campaign to test this vein at depth is now in progress.

•

Shareholders of God's Lake Gold Mines are being offered rights to purchase shares of Nickel Lake Mines, Ltd., the new company formed to take over a large group of claims situated at Barrington Lake, Northern Manitoba. The rights extend the opportunity of subscribing for the new shares in the ratio of one for each 10 shares of God's Lake held, at 20 cents per share, which is the same

(*Continued on Page* 31)

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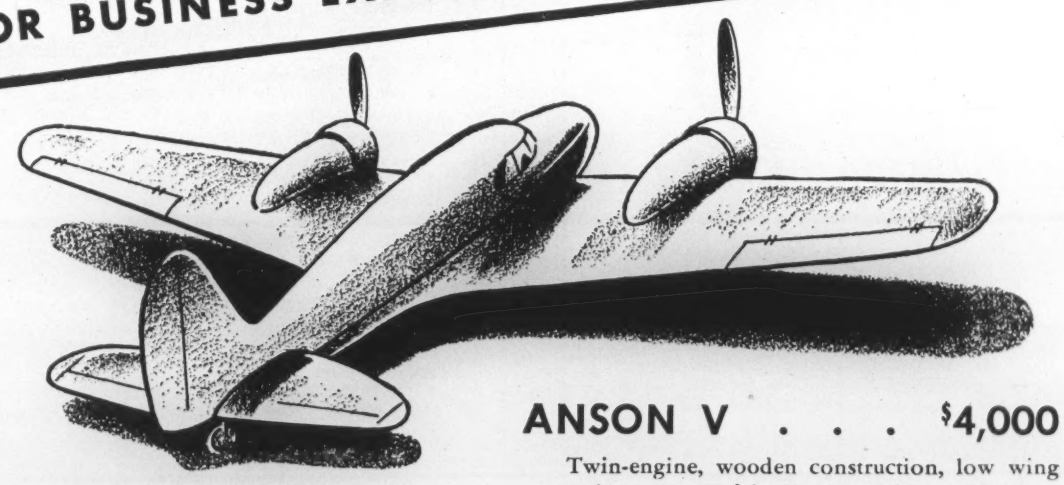

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Business Established 1889

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J. M. F., Belleville, Ont.—Directors of RITCHIE CUT STONE CO., LTD., have declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the preference shares as well as a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common share. These are payable Aug. 1 to shareholders of record July 15. This is the initial disbursement on the preferred shares following the capital reorganization in January, 1937, and the first distribution on the common stock since $1 was paid in 1931. The preference shares have preference to a non-cumulative dividend of 50 cents a share per annum and when the common has received 50 cents participate equally in any further dividends.

K. G. A., Thetford Mines, Que.—It is hoped by McMARMAC RED LAKE GOLD MINES that milling operations can be resumed early in August. The announced objective of the company was to have six months broken ore and one year's supply indicated before commencing milling. It was reported some weeks ago that the picture at the property was gradually unfolding and that about a six months' supply of ore at a daily rate of 90 tons was in sight. It is expected the grade will be at least that of the previous production period, 0.33 oz. and may probably be better. All the ore to date is north of the No. 2 shaft, and it is believed that the area of the No. 1 shaft can likely supply some mill feed too. Unexpected ore was recently reported above the 300-foot level where a raise was being started.

D. L. B., Toronto, Ont.—ONTARIO TOBACCO PLANTATIONS LTD. has ceased active farming operations and directors are considering the best methods of winding up the company and distributing its assets to shareholders. The company as of March 31, 1947, had $154,685 cash and had mortgages on farms sold amounting to $345,000. All physical assets are being disposed of to the best advantage, the president states.

W. R. E., Wainwright, Alta.—A substantial interest is held by PIONEER GOLD MINES OF B.C. LTD., in the Vananda Mining Co. gold-copper property on Texada Island, a former producer. H. T. James, managing director of Pioneer states that a fair tonnage of ore has been indicated above the 480-foot level with some structures not fully explored. It is expected plans for production will be announced when drifting on the 600-foot horizon has been completed and Mr. James looks forward to its being a successful operation. At the present time the shaft on the company's Little Billie mine is being deepened from the 480 to 600 foot level. Early in June it was reported that recent drilling from two stations on the 480-foot level to the 600-foot horizon found ore in all but two out of 12 holes along a 400-foot length of the contact zone. It is esti-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Rally or Bull Market?

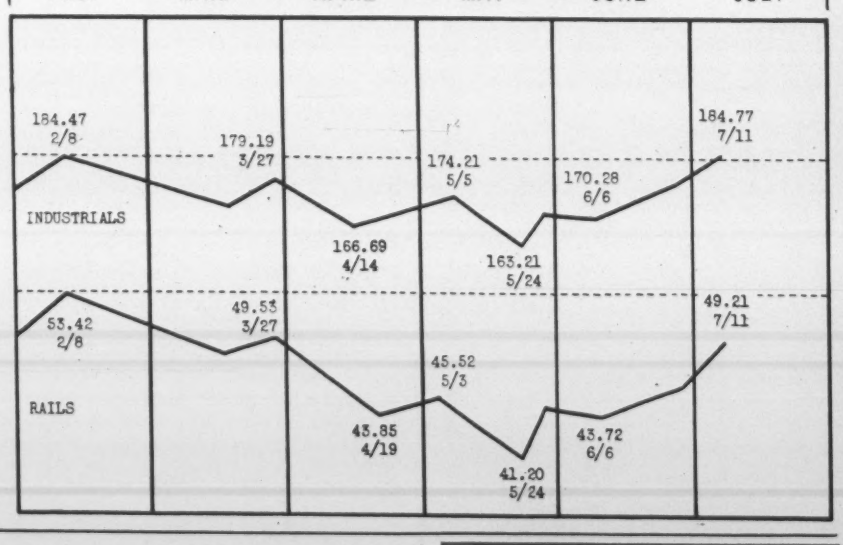
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Following an intermediate decline from February to May the market has subsequently been registering intermediate recovery.

Intermediate factors supporting the current rally continue on the favorable side. Passage of the American Congressional Labor Bill, for instance, has been followed by revived sentiment in favor of a tax cut effective January 1, next, and such a bill may overcome a presidential veto. Furthermore, it looks as though the ex-soldiers are to be given $2 billion of cash for spending this year, all of which will stimulate business temporarily. Lastly, the July-August interval, previously referred to in these Forecasts as normally favoring market advance, is present. Altogether, the movement can carry somewhat further even though a degree of caution must necessarily be injected into the picture by the fact that the rise has been quite sharp since the mid-May bottoms and because of the present proximity of the industrial average to the February peaks.

We see nothing, however, to suggest that such rally should be regarded as other than an interruption in a broadly declining trend. Some months hence — say, between October 1947 and June 1948 — we anticipate business recession, minor evidences of which are already putting in their appearance. At or prior to such point, a price level for stocks below that witnessed in the decline from May 1946 to date would seem in order.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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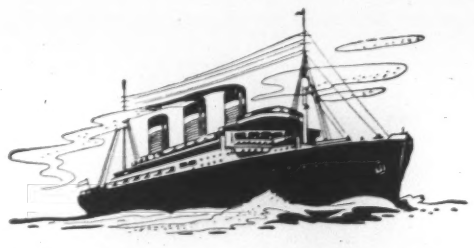

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The Saint John Dry Dock is one of the largest in the British Empire and is the only Dry Dock on the Atlantic Coast of Canada available throughout the year that will accommodate the largest ships afloat.

The Company maintains up-to-date shops and facilities for carrying out all ship repairs or new construction. In 1928 a structural steel department was established to provide for the fabrication and erection of steel for bridges and buildings.

Average Consolidated Net Profit for the ten fiscal years' 1937-1947 inclusive, after depreciation and provision for taxes, were $109,000 or over 6 times annual dividend requirements on these Preferred Shares.

We offer these shares as principals:

SAINT JOHN DRY DOCK CO. LTD.

4½% Sinking Fund First Preferred Shares

Par Value $100.00

Price: 98.50 per share

Descriptive circular available upon request.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

Toronto, Canada

The International Bank

As this important world-wide institution becomes active on July 15th, we have prepared in our Monthly Bulletin, a thumbnail sketch of its organization and functions. A copy will be sent on request.

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Hamilton Brantford Brampton Vancouver

York Knitting Mills, LIMITED

Dividend Notices

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the First Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended June 30th, 1947, payable August 15th to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 1st, 1947.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the Second Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended June 30th, 1947, payable August 15th to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 1st, 1947.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 20c per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company for the six months ended June 30th, 1947, payable August 15th to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 1st, 1947.

By Order of the Board,

J. S. LEWIS,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ont.
July 14th, 1947.

mated mining widths on the 600-foot level will vary from five to 15 or 20 feet; lengths of core intersections were up to 39 feet. To the end of 1946 Pioneer had advanced close to $263,000 for the Vananda program and advances are repayable out of first Vananda earnings provided the development undertaking is completed. Gold values predominate at Vananda, amounting to about 70% of the value, while the substantial copper content will provide a good return at present metal prices.

B.A.C., Hamilton, Ont.—The situation is that T. G. BRIGHT & CO., LTD., had net earnings of $238,593, equal to $2.38 a share on the common stock, for the year ended March 31, 1947. Net profits for the previous fiscal year totalled $146,330 and after deducting preferred dividends of $12,843 paid prior to redemption of these shares in June, 1945, the balance available for the common was equal to $1.33 a share. Working capital of $1,872,961 compares with $1,551,468 at March 31, 1946.

L. E. H., Moncton, N.B.—The intention of AMERICAN YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES is, I understand, to restrict its exploration activities this year to a silver, lead, zinc prospect in the Port Arthur mining division. The property is 1½ miles north of the main line of the C.P.R. from McKellar Harbor, on Lake Superior, and good values were indicated by preliminary sampling. The proposed program calls for additional surface work, mapping, resampling of trenches and taking out a bulk sample. The company has participated in the financing of Snare River Mines and Oro Yellowknife Gold Mines. It is also interested in other properties in the Northwest Territories and in the Lightning River area of Ontario. During the current season activities on properties in which the company holds interests in the Territories will be limited to assessment work. As of February 28, 1947, the company reported current assets of $23,822 and current liabilities of $250.

R. P. C., Fort William, Ont.—Sales of ZELLERS LTD. to date this year have been running ahead of 1946 figures, which reached a record level. New stores at Chatham and Barrie, Ont., completion of which was delayed by shortage of materials are expected to be in operation soon, bringing number of outlets up to 30. Construction is also underway at another new location in Cornwall. Business of Zellers Ltd., which at beginning of this year operated a total of 28 variety stores throughout Canada, should benefit this year from increasing supplies of many lines which have been finding their way on to the market. Any buyers' resistance that may now be in evidence, or which may be in the making is unlikely to be at all seriously felt by this company, which specializes largely in medium priced goods in popular demand. Rising trend of prices in many directions as controls are revised or lifted should be reflected in dollar sales. Sales expansion of Zellers Ltd. over the past 10 years has been notable, net dollar value for fiscal year ended Jan 31, 1947, amounting to $13,893,301 as compared with $4,462,338 for fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1937. The company increased the dividend rate on the common stock in April 1947 to $1 a share annual basis from previous 80 cents a share basis and paid an extra of 25 cents a share in January of this year. In April last dividend basis again was increased to $1.25 a share annually with distribution of quarterly payment of 31¼ cents a share.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

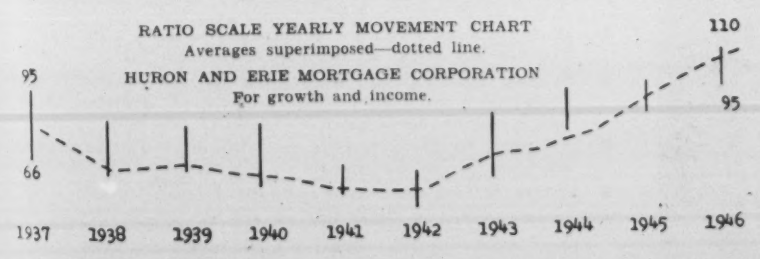
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

HURON AND ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

			Averages		Huron & Erie	
PRICE 30 May 47	—$110.00 bid					
YIELD	— 4.1% (?)	Last 1 month	Down	1.2%		Unch
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 112	Last 12 months	Down	20.3%	Up	6.8%
GROUP	— "A"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	139.1%
RATING	— Above Average	1946-47 range	Down	23.1%	Down	4.3%



SUMMARY:—The shares of many Canadian financial institutions have acted better than those of the more talked about industrial or mining issues, as may have been noticed from recent appraisals of some bank stocks with which you have been furnished.

While Huron and Erie is, strictly speaking, a mortgage corporation, its ownership of the expanding Canada Trust Company gives it a very wide coverage of financial duties and services, which will be further extended through recent acquisition of the London and Western Trust Company.

The current yield of 4.1% (based on $4.00 annual plus .50c bonus) is better than that afforded by most bank stocks at this time, and its long term growth is approximately equal to theirs.

In addition to the fully paid shares, there is an issue of 20% partially paid shares, currently traded around $21.-$22.

In giving this company's shares a rating slightly above average, we are also drawing attention to other financial stocks that might also be so rated.

Quotations and Records

With values of securities fluctuating through changing financial and general economic conditions it is essential to keep informed of current prices of securities held. Investors are invited to make use of the facilities of our organization to obtain latest security quotations.

Lists of securities will be valued and entered in a convenient "Investment Record" and returned promptly. Space is included in the "Record" for detailing interest and dividend payments received which is useful for tax purposes.

Copy of "Investment Record" will be forwarded upon request.

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SHEA'S WINNIPEG BREWERY LIMITED

Class A Shares
DIVIDEND NO. 2

Notice is hereby given that the half yearly dividend of twenty-seven and a half cents (27½c) per share on the outstanding class A shares of the Company has been declared for the half year ending August 15, 1947, payable on August 15, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1947.

DAVID A. KING,
Secretary-Treasurer.

SHEA'S WINNIPEG BREWERY LIMITED

Class B Shares
DIVIDEND NO. 2

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) per share plus a bonus of twenty-five cents (25c) per share, a total of one dollar ($1.00) on the outstanding class B shares of the Company has been declared for the half year ending August 15, 1947, payable on August 15, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1947.

DAVID A. KING,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 240

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the second day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1947.

By order of the Board.
JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 8, 1947.

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 36

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on August 15, 1947, to shareholders of record at close of business July 31, 1947.

By order of the Board.
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer

July 7, 1947.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of NORANDA MINES, LIMITED, payable September 15th to shareholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1947.

By order of the Board.
J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 9th, 1947.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 43

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of three cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Thursday, Aug. 28, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, July 31st, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
July 11th, 1947.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Wide Spread of Risks Fundamental Requisite of Sound Insurance

By GEORGE GILBERT

There are those who advocate the setting up of insurance undertakings by municipalities, provinces, religious or other organizations, on the ground that such action would result in the saving of considerable sums of money now going to the insurance companies.

Before doing so, however, it would be wise to give serious consideration to the question whether the proposed scheme would provide a sufficient spread of risks both as to area and number for the purpose, as without this requisite it would be just a gamble and likely to prove a costly one at that.

THOSE familiar with the principles of underwriting are well aware that the foundation of a sound fire insurance undertaking is the distribution of liability over a wide area and a sufficiently large number of individual properties to allow the "law of averages" to operate. While this law has not been reduced to an exact science, there is no question that when relatively large numbers can be employed the results of its application can be depended upon.

Accordingly, unless the properties insured are numerous enough and sufficiently widespread, the basis of a safe insurance undertaking is absent, and the venture becomes a gamble and is headed for disaster, whether conducted by an insurance company, a municipality, state or province. If this one underwriting truth were better known by the public generally there would be little or no support for the various schemes proposed from time to time for the establishment of self-insurance plans by municipal corporations, school boards, or church bodies, as none of these organizations has a wide enough spread or diversity of risks to make the carrying of its own insurance a safe undertaking. Even the area of an entire province does not afford a wide enough range upon which to predicate the insurance of certain classes of risks.

Broader Base Required

That the experience of a single province does not provide a broad enough base upon which to fix premium rates for various classes of risks is shown clearly enough in the aggregate experience tables published from time to time by the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, covering a five-year period, under 27 classifications of fire insurance risks of the companies operating under Dominion registry, giving by provinces the net premiums written, registered reinsurance deducted, and the net losses incurred per cent of net premiums written.

These tables show that during the five-year period, 1937-1941 inclusive, the loss ratio in Alberta on pork packing and curing houses, for instance, was 336.13 per cent of the net premiums written, while in British Columbia the loss ratio on such risks was only 16.07 per cent; in Manitoba only 7.07 per cent; in New Brunswick only 6.7 per cent; while in Nova Scotia it was up to 154.88 per cent; in Ontario 88.63 per cent; in Quebec 76.98 per cent; in Prince Edward Island 36.39 per cent and in Saskatchewan 26.43 per cent. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio on this class of risks was 83.22 per cent.

In the case of grain elevators the loss ratio in Prince Edward Island for the five-year period was 231.66 of the net premiums written, while in British Columbia the loss ratio was only 1.40 per cent; in Alberta 46.40 per cent; in Manitoba 31.26 per cent; in New Brunswick 19.30 per cent; in Nova Scotia 45.23 per cent; in Ontario 19.58 per cent; in Quebec 16.43 per cent; and in Saskatchewan 17.96 per cent. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 26.99 per cent.

On pulp and paper mill risks the loss ratio in Quebec was 123.87 per cent; in Prince Edward Island 131.25 per cent; in Ontario only 13.33 per cent; in British Columbia 19.81 per cent; in Alberta only 8.98 per cent; in Manitoba 20.36 per cent; in New Brunswick 23.92 per cent; in Nova Scotia 16.01 per cent; and in Saskatchewan 22.49 per cent. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 50.57 per cent.

Sprinklered Risks

On sprinklered risks of all kinds of occupancy the loss ratio in New Brunswick for the five-year period was 86.14 per cent, while in Manitoba it was only 10.96 per cent; in New Brunswick 7.74 per cent; in Prince Edward Island only 3.41 per cent; in Ontario 27.85 per cent; in Quebec 32.66 per cent; in Alberta 28.83 per cent; in British Columbia 30.11 per cent; and in Nova Scotia 44.48 per cent. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 30.25 per cent.

On woollen and knitting mills the loss ratio ranged from as high as 417.26 per cent in Saskatchewan to as low as 0.42 per cent in Prince Edward Island and 1.11 per cent in British Columbia; in Ontario the loss ratio was 64.21 per cent and in Quebec 55.45 per cent. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 53.93 per cent.

On mining risks the loss ratio ranged from as high as 95.94 per cent in British Columbia to as low as 7.78 per cent in Prince Edward Island; 11.84 per cent in New Brunswick; 13.41 per cent in Ontario; 19.03 per cent in Quebec; 19.22 per cent in Manitoba; 55.39 per cent in Alberta; and 36.64 per cent in Saskatchewan. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 35.08 per cent.

On wood-working factories the loss ratio ranged from as high as 126.16 per cent in New Brunswick and 93.00 per cent in Nova Scotia to as low as 15.29 per cent in Saskatchewan; 27.24 per cent in Prince Edward Island; 43.09 per cent in Ontario; 59.19 per cent in Quebec; 31.21 per cent in Alberta; 44.93 per cent in British Columbia, and 24.93 per cent in Manitoba. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 52.27 per cent.

Mercantile Risks

On mercantile risks (wholesale stores and warehouses and contents) the loss ratio ranged from as high as 78.31 per cent in Alberta and 67.24 per cent in Saskatchewan to as low as 21.51 per cent in Prince Edward Island; 25.11 per cent in Manitoba; 28.79 per cent in New Brunswick; 36.84 per cent in British Columbia; 36.97 per cent in Ontario; 45.07 per cent in Quebec, and 46.98 per cent in Nova Scotia. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 42.20 per cent.

On mercantile risks (retail stores and contents) the loss ratio for the five-year was low in all the provinces, ranging from 44.72 per cent in Quebec and 44.47 per cent in New Brunswick to 20.98 per cent in British Columbia; 22.41 per cent in Saskatchewan; 30.39 per cent in Manitoba; 34.31 per cent in Prince Edward Island; 37.09 per cent in Ontario; 39.52 per cent in Alberta, and 39.53 per cent in Nova Scotia. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 36.98 per cent.

On sawmills the loss ratio ranged from 246.84 per cent in Prince Edward Island to 19.87 per cent in Manitoba; 25.66 per cent in New Brunswick; 38.02 per cent in Saskatchewan; 39.26 per cent in Ontario; 57.40 per cent in British Columbia; 86.62 per cent in Nova Scotia; 88.68 per cent, and 93.29 per cent in Alberta. For the whole of Canada the loss ratio was 55.54 per cent.

It is evident from the foregoing figures that the aggregate experience of single province, even over a five-year period, would not be a sound basis upon which to fix the fire insurance rates which would be charged on various classes of property in that province, or upon which to determine whether the rates being presently charged were fair or not. How much less would the loss experience on the property of a single municipality or school board or religious body over a five-year or longer period be a safe basis upon which to establish a self-insurance scheme, particularly when very large values are often concentrated in single structures like churches, schools and city halls?

Certificate of Registry No. C 1095 authorising Aktieselskabet Nordisk Gjenforsikrings Selskab of Copenhagen, Denmark, to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance Windstorm Insurance and Water Damage Insurance Limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, limited to the business of reinsurance only, and on the condition that if in the transaction of its business in Canada the company uses an anglicized name, that name shall be "The Nordisk Reinsurance Company, Limited".

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD. · FOUNDED 1710 · FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
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THE ESTABLISHED 1906
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A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

NOT WHAT KIND, BUT HOW MUCH?

NO ONE ever asks what kind of life insurance he owned. Everyone wants to know *how much* he left.

If that's the first thing they ask when he dies, isn't it the first thing *he* should ask when he *buys?*

We thought so. That's why we make $15 a month Family Income available on Five Year Renewable and Convertible Term Insurance.

It only takes $177.60 a year at age 35 to guarantee his family $150 a month for 20 years from date of issue and then $10,000 in cash.

Initial rate — $5.42 per $1,000.

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W. LOCKWOOD MILLER *General Manager*

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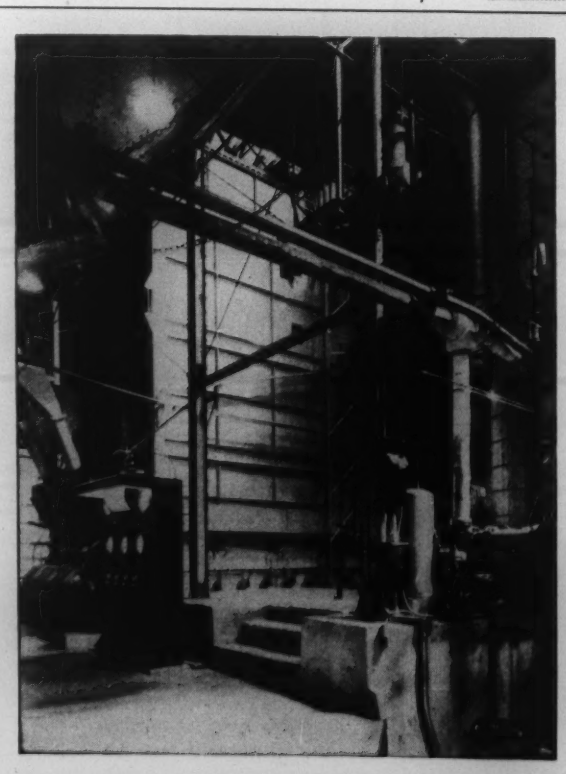
Address..... *City & Prov.*.....



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- Much greater steam output in the same cubic feet of space occupied, with higher efficiency than brick-set boilers permit.
- Exceedingly rapid steaming and ability to handle fluctuating loads is the result of the completely water-cooled furnace and elimination of thick refractory walls.
- High sustained efficiency is obtained without economizers or air heaters—low excess air is obtained with any fuel.
- Existing buildings can be utilized without extensive alterations. Foundations are simple—No basement is necessary—The unit is completely bottom-supported—Loadings are low.
- All parts readily accessible for cleaning. The furnace is easily inspected during operation.
- Convenient ash removal at firing-floor level.

WHATEVER YOUR REQUIREMENTS BABCOCK boilers are custom built, more efficient units adaptable to the varying conditions of your plant. Consult Babcock for exactly the right power units for your requirements.

BABCOCK "INTEGRAL-FURNACE" BOILERS

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GALT ONTARIO
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Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Would you kindly furnish me with the following particulars regarding the Cuna Mutual Insurance Society, with Canadian Branch at Hamilton, Ont.: Is this company regularly licensed to write life insurance in Canada? Does it keep a deposit at Ottawa for the protection of its Canadian policyholders the same as other life insurance companies do? Is it safe to insure with? My reason for asking for this information is that I do some work with a Savings and Credit Union which has group coverage with this company, covering the death of a shareholder or member having a loan from Savings and Credit Union.

—M.S.G., Vermilion, Alta.

Cuna Mutual Insurance Society, with head office at Madison, Wisconsin, and chief agency in Canada at Hamilton, Ont., has been in business since 1935 and has been operating in Canada since 1942. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of its Canadian policyholders. Latest published Government figures show that its total assets in Canada at the end of 1945 were $195,699, while total liabilities in this country amounted to $61,210, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities here of $134,489. Its total income in Canada in 1945 was $94,891 and its total expenditures were $39,631. It operates on the legal reserve basis, all claims are readily collectible and it is safe to insure with.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

price at which God's Lake is taking down shares. The holdings of Nickel Lake Mines comprise 207 claims and an active program of exploration has commenced. The presence of favorable structure has been indicated and officials are hopeful of the results from the coming season's work. The claims were staked under a joint arrangement by God's Lake and Bobjo Mines.

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As funds and remaining stock are insufficient to complete the underground program and to provide a mill, negotiations have been undertaken looking to the creation of a bond issue, J. J. Coghlan, president, states in the annual report of Heva Gold Mines. Current assets of $63,338 against current liabilities of $27,771 are shown at February 28, 1947. Issued shares at that time were 2,750,286 of the 3,500,000 authorized. Designs for the mill (300-tons daily rate) and plant have been partially completed, the shaft has been deepened to 697 feet and electric power recently supplied. Taking lower grade shoots into consideration, there is estimated a length of 513 feet, averaging 0.275 oz. over 7.38 feet on the 275-foot level and a length of 438 feet, averaging 0.385 oz. over 8.74 feet on the 400-foot level. Values given are uncut.

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The drilling campaign at Dulama Gold Mines, at its property adjoining Renabie Mines, in the Missanabie area, is rapidly adding length to its indicated oreshoot. The drilling has aroused considerable interest because of the property's location, on the projected extension of the substantial Renabie orebodies. An excellent width of ore has been indicated. The second drill hole returned ore values of $14 over 29.3 feet. Hole No. 4 averaged $23.10 across 23.1 feet of core and other holes showed good widths of vein. At last report the explored length west of the dike was 220 feet. A second drill is now on the property and plans call for one drill to explore the gap of several hundred feet between the No. 5 hole and the boundary with Renabie, while the other will be used to drill the vein east of the diabase where there is a known length of at least 450 feet.

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Wm. R. Askwith, managing director, outlined at the annual meeting of Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines a three-year expansion program involving an expenditure of perhaps $1,500,000. The shaft is to be deepened to establish four new levels below the present bottom 11th level at 1,950 feet and the mill capacity is to be doubled to 800 tons per day. The addition to the mill is expected to cost $600,000, which is $200,000 above pre-war prices. Work on the new program is to commence within the coming year. Present capacity of the mill is 400 tons and Mr. Askwith said daily production of 600 tons is fully warranted. At a 600-ton rate it is estimated costs will be reduced by 40 cents a ton. With lowered costs and increased reserves the mine was said to be in very healthy shape. New ore opening just west of the shaft on the 10th level is suspected of being the extension of the South Austin zone, which is west of the shaft and last worked on the second level.

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A higher grade of ore combined with a considerable increase in tonnage was responsible for the highest

(*Continued on Page 32*)

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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News of the Mines

(Continued from Page 31)

bullion production value recorded by Ontario gold mines since October, 1943, it is reported by the Ontario Department of Mines covering production for May. Average grade of ore at $8.79 was the highest since December, 1946. Value of production was $6,050,545 and compared with $5,776,929 in May, 1946.

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No activity is underway at present on its own properties, but Buffalo Canadian Gold Mines has some promising share interests, of which the two most important are 500,000 shares of Buffadison Gold Mines and 102,100 shares of Delnite Mines, the annual report reveals. A substantial participation has been taken in an underwriting and share option on Lencourt Gold Mines, adjoining Buffadison to the north. The exploration program on the Tiblemont Goldfields property in which Buffalo has a substantial share holding was not sufficiently encouraging to warrant further expenditures at the present time, and the same is true of claims in the Opawica area, shared with Continental Diamond Drilling & Exploration Co. The option on claims in Villebon township was dropped during the year. As of December 31, 1946, the company had cash $33,802 and shares at cost in other mining companies totalling $100,030, while current liabilities were $7,215. Of the authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares 2,999,382 are issued.

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Installation of plant at Kelwren Gold Mines, in the Lightning River area, has been completed and electric power has likely been turned on by now. It is expected only a few days will be required to dewater the mine. Once this is done the shaft is to be sunk to 450 feet and the intention is to drift one line on the 450-foot horizon northwest and southeast of the shaft parallel to the ore structure. This will permit investigation and exploration of the various diamond drill intersections of economic value secured from surface work over a length of 3,500 feet. Operations are under the direction of Hoyle Mining Co. which is supplying finances.

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Underground development has been suspended by Eldona Gold Mines and a program of exploratory diamond drilling has been started. Drifting and crosscutting has been underway for the past six months on two levels. While this work failed to open anything that can be classed as ore, some interesting values in zinc have been indicated. It has been decided that the most economical method of following these up is by means of the diamond drill. The situation at Eldona is mainly a geological problem and it is hoped that the present drilling program will provide the clues to the structure which will justify the carrying out of further drifting.

Australia's Immigration Minister welcoming members of the second batch of builder-migrants to arrive in Sydney from Britain. They have been guaranteed constant union-rate work.

"The day must come, however, when British Guiana, with its development fully accomplished, will find its rightful place in the Empire."
—West Indies Year-Book, 1943.

Barima Gold Mining Co. (Canada) LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

The Company has acquired exclusive rights over 6,700 acres of British Crown Lands situated in the Barima River section of the North-west District of British Guiana—one of the most promising gold areas of the Colony.

Included within the company's boundaries are six known gold mines which have *already produced over* 22,000 *ounces of gold* from surface and shallow workings.

In addition to the deep mining potentialities, the existence of a large area of dredgeable deposit has now been discovered. In the deposits tested to date certain areas are carrying an exceptional gold content *averaging* $1.64 *per cubic yard,* or some 3 to 4 times higher than the values now being so profitably worked by the largest dredging companies in the world.

An estimated yardage in excess of 10,000,000 cubic yards has already been located on one portion of the company's property and there is evidence that these reserves will be vastly increased when further sections have been examined. Working costs of these deposits should, in no circumstances, exceed 12 cents per cubic yard.

DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT: LT.-COL. F. J. ROBERTS, M.C.—Formerly, DeBeers Diamond Mines, South Africa, Raub Australian Gold Mines, Federated Malay States; Founder, British Guiana Cons. Goldfields, Ltd., British Guiana.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: MAJOR DAVID LEWES, M.C., B.Sc.—Pres., Mining Association of British Guiana; Dir., Yakishuru Gold Mines Ltd., British Guiana.

WING COMMDR. R. P. OPIE, M.I.M.M., M.C.I.M.M. — Formerly, General Manager, Molyneux Gold Dredging Co., N.Z.; Asst. Exec. Engr., Anglo Oriental Mining Corp., London, England; Cons. Engr., Leitch Gold Mines Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

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J. W. McMASTER
Barrister-at-Law, Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

CONSULTING ENGINEER: R. P. OPIE, M.I.M.M., M.C.I.M.M.

TRANSFER AGENTS: National Trust Co. Ltd., 20 King Street East, Toronto.

SOLICITORS: McMaster, Montgomery & Co., Temple Bldg., Toronto.
Upham Blasi & Drews, Chrysler Bldg., New York, U.S.A.
Carlos Gomes, 2 Croal Street, Georgetown, B.G.

SECRETARY AND OFFICE: I. KEITH, 600 University Ave., Toronto.

AGENTS AND OFFICE, Georgetown: Booker Bros., McConnell & Co. Ltd., Water Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.

The following gentlemen have consented to join the Board of Directors on their arrival in Canada in August next.

WING COMMANDER J. ROLAND ROBINSON, Member of Parliament for Blackpool, England; Chairman, British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Ltd.; Director, Rupununi Gold Mining Company (Canada) Ltd.,
and
MAJOR CHARLES BROOMAN-WHITE, C.B.E., Director, British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.; Director, Rupununi Gold Mining Company (Canada) Ltd.,

As will be seen, the Directorate includes men who have long and successful experience of gold mining and gold dredging under the conditions prevailing in British Guiana. This essential experience should prove of inestimable value and contribute greatly to the company's successful development.

For the discriminating investor British Guiana offers many attractions—cheap labour—minimum taxation—$42.00 (B.G.) for gold, etc.

Barima Gold Mining Company (Canada) Limited (no personal liability), in addition to the investment possibilities of the Gold Dredging areas, has the added speculative attraction provided by the exceedingly high values already disclosed in the quartz veins. The Company is also fortunate in having cheap and easy transport conditions.

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized Capital (Par value $1.00)	4,000,000 shares
Issued for Properties (Subject to Escrow)	1,300,000 shares
Subject to option exercisable only prior to this offering (Subject to Escrow)	550,000 shares
Sold for cash or on firm commitment	70,007 shares
In treasury and free of option	2,079,993 shares

THE COMPANY, ACTING AS PRINCIPAL, IS NOW OFFERING A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES FOR SUBSCRIPTION DIRECT FROM THE COMPANY'S TREASURY AT 55 CENTS (CANADIAN) PER SHARE.

This Offer Is Limited to 250,000 Shares

Prospectus and Statutory Information will be forwarded on application to the Company's offices, without any obligation on the applicant's part to purchase shares.

Subscriptions will be accepted in order received with confirmation subject to applicant's receipt and acceptance of Prospectus and Statutory Information.

Address all communications to:

Barima Gold Mining Company (Canada) Limited

(No Personal Liability)

600 UNIVERSITY AVENUE — TORONTO 1, ONTARIO

Telephone: ADelaide 5051

BARIMA GOLD MINING COMPANY (CANADA) LIMITED (No personal liability)
600 University Ave., Toronto, Ont.

☐ Please forward to me complete details regarding Barima Gold Mining Company (Canada) Limited, (no personal liability), including statutory information.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

SN

BARIMA GOLD MINING COMPANY (CANADA) LIMITED (No personal liability)
600 University Ave., Toronto, Ont.

☐ I hereby subscribe for ..... shares of Barima Gold Mining Company (Canada) Limited (no personal liability), at 55 cents (Canadian) per share, and enclose my (cheque) (money order) for $.....
..... in payment therefor.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

SN